THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,486—New Series, BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
30th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
30th "	MARMORA	10000		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
[illegible]	3,713	.....	25th Nov. 1911
[illegible]ttino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Dec. 1911
[illegible]no	4 580	Maganzini	15th Jan. 1912

TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
[illegible]kets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Tickets avail- two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates to Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	5,000	G. Balsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to [illegible] to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 9th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lunga	2184	Fri. 10th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 13th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday 8th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th November, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6353	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Costa	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4148	Cousin	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Guiomar	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Eschenauer	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	Costa	30th Dec. 1911

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Alsace Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Nov. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool,	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. "

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	10gth (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Sungei Ujong (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Samarang	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak F. M. S.)	Soerabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.
VASES.
BOWLS.
TRAYS.
CANDLESTICKS.
BERRY PLATES.
CUPS for ICES.
PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6½ PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each.
OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umzumbi	... 5030 ...	18th December 1911.

Fare to Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE Tourist Steamer "CLEVELAND," 16,960 tons, DUE TO SAIL from BOMBAY, on the 23rd November, touching at Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, arriving at San Francisco, on the 1st FEBRUARY, 1912, has accommodation for the limited number of Passengers, for above Ports.

For Rates and particulars apply to:—

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE. WIRE ROPE.

5 COILS of 6" (inches) and 2 COILS of 7" (inches) circumference 2nd hand Wire Rope approximate total lengths 12,000 feet are available FOR SALE. The Rope is in long length and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, Lahore.

Lahore, Dated 4th Nov. 1911.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

WANTED.—For Service afloat in the Royal Indian Marine, competent ENGINE-ROOM ARTIFICERS. Applicants should be 20-30 years of age. For further particulars apply at the Staff Office, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

WALTER LUMSDEN, Captain, R. N. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PASSENGER FARES AND RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS AND TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

THE following are the PASSENGER Fares and Rates for Horses, Carriages and Motor Cars and TIMINGS of TRAINS between BOMBAY and DELHI:—

PASSENGER FARES.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a.	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	66 3	First Class ...	125 12
Second Class ...	33 2		
Third Class ...	8 12	Second Class ...	62 14

RATES FOR HORSES, CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CARS.

SINGLE JOURNEY.	Rs. a	RETURN JOURNEY.	Rs. a.
First Horse ...	127 10		
Each additional horse	53 13	First Horse ...	161 7
One Carriage ...	161 7	Each additional horse	80 12
Two Carriages loaded on one truck same owner.	242 3	One Carriage ...	242 3
One Motor Car ...	242 3		
Two Motor Cars on one truck same owner ...	376 11	One Motor Car...	363 4

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

PUNJAB MAIL.	H. M.	CORONATION EXPRESS.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, D.....14 30		Victoria Terminus, D.....22 30	
Delhi (2nd day) A.....20 30		Delhi (3rd day) A..... 8 20	

The Coronation Express will run from the 15th November to the 20th December.

These Trains, which will be duplicated if necessary, are fitted with electric lights and fans, and Dining Cars are attached on the journey.

Passengers intending to travel by these trains are recommended to book their seats in advance.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Dated 30th August, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi ..... A.	6-57	Delhi ..... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi ..... D.	22-45	Delhi ..... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between RAMGOPAL BHAGCHAND JAMNALAL & CO., RAHUNATH LALJI PREMCOOVERBAI, widow of MADHAVJI MOHANJI and LACHHIRAM JANKIDAS, who carried on business as Cotton Muccadams and Commission Agents, at Bombay, from the 1st day of Kartak Sud Samvat 1967 (i.e., 3rd day of November, 1910), to 30th day of Aso Vad Samvat 1967 (i. e. 22nd day of October, 1911), under the name, style or firm of MATHURADAS CULLIANJI & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from the 30th day of Aso Vad Samvat 1967 (i. e., 22nd October, 1911).

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Messrs. Hiralal Ramgopal, at their Peti, at Shaik Memon Street, near Kasra Kuva.—Dated at Bombay this 7th day of November, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, Attorneys for Mathuradas Cullianji and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE YACHT SAPPHIRE."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1911, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. Store Department, Colaba, opposite Old Colaba Railway Station, on account of the concerned the following yacht:—

The yacht "Sapphire" with old solid spars together with various old sails, wire and rope rigging, lead keel and metal work.

One lot cradle, hollow mast and spars dhingey, new sails, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Gramophone and Records, Piano etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 9th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) in the shop of Mr. A.C Patel, Kalbadevi on account of the underwriters:—

A quantity of gramophone, and records, piano etc. damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE

of

JAPANESE FANCY AND ARTISTIC GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th and FRIDAY, the 10th inst., sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms, next to Messrs. KING & Co., at the entrance of Medows Street, a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of gold decorated and richly coloured satsuma ware, superior Kaga and Imari vases, bowls and plates; coloured and gilt porcelain tea and coffee sets, dinner services from 54 to 184 pieces sets of flowers pots, jardineers, oxidysed silver dressing cases, paper weights and table ornaments, gold gilt lacquered ware; Chinese cloisonne including a few pieces of bronze ware and old China.

Also a few pieces of Kobe Crepe Sarees.

The sale will commence at 2-45 p. m. each day.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE of 13 Cases English Leather Beltings and Bobbins.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Multani Girdharidass Ayelmull, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ebrahimjee Hakimjee—

2 cases 10 rolls single leather belting, quality "Special B" lace sewn each 200 feet long, 1, 2, 3, 3 1-2 and 4 inches, 659 1-2 lbs.

2 cases 10 rolls single leather belting, quality "Special B" lace sewn each 200 feet long.

2 cases 10 rolls single leather belting, quality "Special B" lace sewn, each 200 feet long, 1, 2, 3, 3 1-2, 4 1-2 and 6 inches 751 lbs.

2 cases 10 rolls single leather belting, quality "Special B" lace sewn, each 200 feet long, 1, 2, 3, 3 1-2, and 4 1-2 inches, 557 1-2 lbs.

1 case 4 rolls single leather belting, quality "Special B" lace sewn, each 200 feet long, 1 and 2 inches 94 lbs.

4 cases bobbins.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a portion of a Valuable Immoveable Property, known as Piroja House, at Gowalia Tank Road, on Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Davar, the proving Executor of the will of the late Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Davar, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable immoveable property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension or tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon known as Piroja House, situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill, in the Registration District of Bombay, and abutting on the north side of Gowalia Tank Road, formerly portion of a larger plot of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 583 and 667, New Nos. 2782 and 3011, Old Survey Nos. 64, 82, 64 and 65 New Survey No. 7088, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. No. 3429 (3) and 3429 (4), Street Nos. 1 B. and 1 C. Altamount Road, which piece of land now offered for sale contains by admeasurement 1,231 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Mankji Dorabji Butcher, on or towards the west by the property of Nasserwanji Sorabji Framji Madraswalla, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Joseph Maria De Ga but now of Sorabji Pallonji Frenchman, and on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs Little and Co., Attorneys for the Executor aforesaid, at their office in the Old Secretariat, at Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

Printed copies of the Particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner and Manager: Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO

TO-NIGHT, AND TO-MORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 8TH AND 9TH, NOV.

For the first time in Bombay

The great Adelphi Theatre Success

THE QUAKER GIRL.

FRIDAY "OUR MISS GIBBS" SATURDAY "A WALTZ DREAM" MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 13th AND 14th "A CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."

Prices Rs. 5, 3, and Re. 1.

Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.

Doors open at 8-30. Commences 9-30.

Plan of seats at S. Rose and Co.

EMPIR THEATRE E

Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT.

For a Special Engagement

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8TH.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.

THE FOLLIES

By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL MELANGE introducing THE FAMOUS "POTTED PLAYS." AND PELISSIER'S HIGHLY AMUSING BURLESQUE OF A MUSIC HALL, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH.

PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

HARRY A. DOOLEY, Genl. Manager.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.

Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.

EVENING SESSION—6 to 8

BAND EVERY THURSDAY.

NIGHT SESSION:—9-30 to 11-30

BAND EVERY NIGHT SESSION.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to day:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI, MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE of Performing Wild Animals.

LOCATION, CHOWPATI, next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

TO-NIGHT at 9-15 P. M. OUR GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MORE STAR NUMBERS.

By our all round Company of London and Continental Artistes.

THURSDAY, NIGHT Nov. 9th. Grand Benefit Performance in Aid of DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL FUND.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY, afternoon Madame HARMSTON LOVE will give away two Handsome Watches, one Gold and one Silver amongst the Children.

HAVE YOU A GRAMOPHONE.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11. Madame HARMSTON will give away a GRAMOPHONE with 12 Records. Every person purchasing a Ticket will be presented with a Coupon entitling him to a chance of winning the Gramophone.

Coupons given away nightly, From FRIDAY Nov. 10th.

SOUVENIR.

Next Matinees Sat. and Sunday Nov. 11th & 12th Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress. F. FELIX, Equestrian Director. R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents. W. HARMSTON, Manager. C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT, "THE SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER." "A FATAL SONATA." FOOLSHEAD, TOTO, JANE, M. PRINCE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Chuckla Street.

Suit No. 717 of 1911.

Nandramdas Mathuradas and another.....Plaintiffs vs.

R. D. Sethna and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, the immoveable properties described below, on the day hereunder mentioned.

Lot No. 1.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chuckla Street and Dhobi Lane without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Chuckla Street, on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts, in the same, a little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 642, New No. 6319 and 6321, Old Survey No. 1-1019 and 2-1019, New Survey No. 2135, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 469, Street No. 192-98 and 15, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the south by the property of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitaker on or towards the north by the property of Memon Noormahomed Essa, on or towards the east by the said Chuckla Street, and on or towards the west by the said Street which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ismailji Shaikh Jivanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.

1 bay horse, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, and hall lamps, rich carpets, oil paintings, and engravings, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, cabinet ornaments, Parian, Awata and China vases and figures wall and table clocks Persian-made inlaid octagon teapoy, French clock on tower, bentwood Tonjon for hill work, writing tables, teapoys corners benches bentwood chairs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one mahogany full size, slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., one sweet tone cottage piano in very good order, fancy centre pieces, ice box valuable books, such as 34 vols. Encyclopædia Britannica, English law reports, Indian law reports, digest of Indian law cases, digest of English law cases and other valuable law books, utensils, etc., etc. The property of P. H. J. Rustamji, Esq., Barat-Law and others.

The property of another gentleman.—

One second hand ruber tyred bicycle wheels C. spring victoria by "Windover."

One open side circular glass fronted brougham by "Morgan" very little used with shaft and pole complete with a very showy fastbay Arab horse, 15 hands, 7 years old.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION

CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A CIVIL ENGINEER, to Supervise Drainage, Embankment and Building Works, at Port Canning, near Calcutta. An active man of practical experience, chiefly in Surveying and Plotting fields, essential. Apply by letter to DAVID SASSOON and Co., Ltd., 3, Forbes Street, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

WANTED.—Smart Job COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 7/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM. THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert!

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritzar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kamesla,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager. BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,00

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,566,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
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H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 237, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI, Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	De HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 100 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc RUBBER STAMP MAKERS, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET. "SOMMERSET COTTAGE," Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, for about one year from 15th November. Dining-Room, Drawing-room, 4 Bedr

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pins.	Minns.
$ 1-2 per cent. Consols	...	79 7-16	3-16	
do. Rentes	...	95 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	94 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities	...	83 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	25		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	...	24 15-16		1-8
Bar silver in New York	...	54 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-13 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-48		1-2
do. do. New York	..	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	4 p. c.	since	
do. Short London Bills		21st Sept		
3 months' sight	..	3 7-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills				
6 months' sight	...	3 7-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 1-2		1-3
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	2 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by Indian selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Good business done.
Futures Quiet. Steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Steady with demand moderate.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 24,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·12—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 1-8—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·83	4·86	4·83	4·93	4·91
—04	—04	—·4	—·3	—04
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	
4·93	4·94	4·95	4·96	
—04	—04	—·4	—04	

New York Official noon call Dec. 9-19, March 9-06.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·07 March 9-15.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	74,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	54,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	8,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·40 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·38 unchgd	Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of March. 2-06—02	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 1-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 9 08—01
Do. do March ... 9·15+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.
Additional cotton quotations unchanged.
Holiday in American markets to-morrow.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...34 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ...Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ...2,630,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...59—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...15 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 3+1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ..... £ 67 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B £55 15-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags 19 7 1-2—4 1-2—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Dull, only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India Nothing doing.
Do. Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 13 4 2-4—3 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Moderate business at easier rates.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F
India 2? 6 3-4—1 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Nominal—Little or no business.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market unchanged business at a standstill.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [7th Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th & 5th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	30	35,732
B B and C I Railway ...	17	19,409

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened sadier at 1s 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s 4 1-32d. to 1-16d Demand, and 1s 4 1-4d for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d. to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai "	...179 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 1-16 for Cash and 94 7-8 for the Settlement and has kept at and about the same rates during the day, closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95 1 0
Settlement ...	...	Rs. 94 14 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday in London the quotation for ready Bar Silver was unchanged at 25, while for two months' delivery the rate was 1-8 down at 24 15-16. New York was unchanged at 54 1-4. There was little or no change in the local markets and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	24 0 0
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	63 0 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	63 0 0
" 2nd "	...	"	63 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Closing quotations in the American markets yesterday showed little change, and the local market opened steady at last evening's rates. There has been little or nothing doing during the day for forward delivery and rates at 6 p.m. closed practically unchanged as under. Bengals are rather easier.

New Crop ready cotton continues in demand, but old crop is more or less neglected.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 245	March
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	...	" 249	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 247	"
Fine M G Yeotmal ...	...	" 245	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon		" 243	"
Fine M G Shamgaon-Akola...		" 240	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...		" 237	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...		" 230	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 247	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 238	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 235	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	...	" 219	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Dull.
Estimated sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Total imports ...	...	26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·86	4·86	4·88	4·90
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June July.	July-Aug.
4·91	4·93	4·95	4·96	4·97
unchgd	unchgd	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady with rather more doing.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 10 0	B.T.
April-May ...	" 10 3 9	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is easier. We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs.	7 14 0	B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	8 9 0	"
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	"	8 2 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

White Khandesh ...	Rs.	58 8	0
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	"	55 8	0
Black Kutni ...	"	47 8	0
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	51 0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 10 0	B. T.
Forward ...	"	11 4 0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 8 0	
Apl-May ...	"	7 6 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop ... Rs 28 8 0

MOWRASSED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 0 6	B. T.
" Delhi A.M. ...	Rs.	5 5 6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,770
Bank of Burma ...	...	...	128
Bank of India ...	...	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	...	50 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...		146
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...		173
Bombay B N Co Ord. ...	...	280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		16

RAILWAY.

Central Provinces Railway ...		34

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	4,803	bales
Wheat ...	...	...	10,728	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	635	"
Rapeseed ...	...	...	530	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	7,123	"
Poppyseed ...	...	...	Nil	
Groundnuts...	...	...	637	"
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,777	"
Rice ...	...	...	6,134	"
Myrabollams ...	...	...	189	"
Cottonseed ...	...	...	12,187	"
Mowraseed ...	...	...	552	"
Gram ...	...	...	2,072	"
Joowar ...	...	...	34	"
Maize ...	...	...	1,802	"

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

No business was reported in the jute market to-day, and both buyers and sellers appeared quite indifferent. In the gunny market there was some disposition on the part of the sellers to give way a little. The heavy goods, however, showed no change at all, and any business done was at full rates. The money market was easier, but things were very dull with almost nothing doing. In the share market coal shares were most in request at firm rates, tea and jute shares being neglected.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th November.

983. Detail of Parades :—

To-day Wednesday the 8th Inst—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7 30 a.m.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—1 Battalion Drill.

2. Field Service Regulations, Part I, Outposts Sections 75 to 89.

Friday, the 10th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

989. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Monday, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

990. Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. until further orders.

991. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—(for all classifiring members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Thursday, the 9th inst "F" Coy,
Saturday, the 11th inst "C" Coy.
Sunday, the 12th inst "G" Coy.
Monday 13th inst "A" Coy.
Tuesday the 14th inst "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 16th inst "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

992. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired for by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday the 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on these date,

993. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6075 Vol C Gunther, "D" Coy from 2nd November 1911 to 31st March 1912.

994. Transfer—No 5750 Cy P C Guidera, is transferred from "E" to "C" Coy is the rank of Corporal from this date.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

LECHLER—SOMERVILLE—October 4, at Chungking, West China, John Howard Lechler, M B, CH B (Edin), Church Missionary Society, second son of Mr and Mrs W I Lechler, of Inglewood, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, to Eve, youngest daughter of J Somerville, Esq, of Glencairn, Dalkeith, N B.

SHAW—HAMMICK—October 28, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, Norman Darymple Shaw, elder son of Mr J C Shaw Hans Crescent, London, to Lorna Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Murray and Lady Hammick, the Grange, Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Turkish-Italian War." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim :—Self-reliance is indispensable to the success of any kind of business.—Henry Clews.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of October, was 503, of whom 456 were males and 47 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Lamu Mombasa, Ibo, Zanzibar, and Tanga, per s.s. "Praesident" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

REPORTED THEFT.—Raoji Vibhaji, a cloth merchant, who has his shop in the Mulji Jetha Market, has made a report to the police that at about 11 a.m., yesterday he came there and handed the key of a small despatch box, in which the key of the safe was kept, to the mehta. The latter, on opening the box, found that it had been broken open at the back, but the key of the safe had been replaced. An opening the safe, it was found that four currency notes for Rs 5,000 each, and cash collectively valued at Rs. 5,387 had been stolen.

TEMPORARILY INSANE.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Caitan Pereira, a carpenter, aged thirty, residing with his brother on the second floor of a house at Picket Road. The deceased had been suffering from fever since Saturday last. He had high fever yesterday. At about 2 p.m., the deceased pushed aside his friend, Francis Fernandez, who was applying ice to his head, and without saying anything or giving any warning, he went to the window and threw himself out. He was picked up and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where, shortly after admission he died. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned by the jury.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malhandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....A Cavalry Ride .....Alice Upton
Overture.....Tutti in Maschera .....Pedrotti
a Character-istic Piece. The Butterfly .....Bendig
b Spanish Dance.....An Evening in Toledo ...Schmeling
Grand Selection.....La Sonnambula .....Bellini
Valse .....Mortelen .....Gung'l
Selection ...The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Galop.....Coach Horn .....G. P. Hans

"INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

A feature of the November number of "Indian Industries and Power" is as usual the excellence of the illustrations which are generously scattered through the pages of the volume. An informing article on "The Preparing and Spinning of Cotton" by Mr. H. A. Carter occupies a prominent position, and a special contribution on "India and the world's Cotton Supply" is supplied by the London correspondent. The mining industry is catered for by a description of the Samarskite and other minerals which are to be found in the Nellore district, accompanied by special pictures taken in the mines, and there is also an interesting description of a new British super-heated locomotive. As usual the motoring and aviation sections receive full attention.

THE HARBOUR EXPLOSION.

Official Report.

Inspector Flanagan, in charge of the Harbour Police, in his report to the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning, says :—On Monday at 3 p. m., a premature explosion of dynamite took place very close or underneath Port Trust rock-drilling submarine barge No. 94, which was at work off the Ballard Pier, New Docks, by the dynamite charges going off, due evidently to a drill having worked on to one of the charges. The force of the explosion caused the barge to rise several feet from the water and after about an hour, she sank. At the time of the explosion, there were on board three Europeans, Mr. Tollman, sub-marine expert, Mr. A. Ardagh, engineer, and Mr. Edwardes, also an engineer. All three are suffering from bruises and abrasions and had their injuries attended to at their homes. Twenty-men who were on board at the time of the explosion and received injuries were brought ashore and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Five of these who were badly injured were detained in the hospital. A kalasee named Abdul Rahman Abdul Kadur died shortly after admission from fracture of the skull and internal injuries. The other nineteen persons who were also removed to the hospital were treated for minor abrasions etc., and were permitted to go home. At the time of the explosion Mr. Edwardes, foreman, was in charge of the barge, superintending drilling operations.

The four injured persons who have been detained in the G. T. Hospital are progressing favourably.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday morning, at the G. T. Hospital, Dr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, opened an enquiry on view of the body of Abdul Rehman Abdul Kadar, aged thirty. After the body was identified by the deceased's cousin, Sheikh Ismail, Dr. James Macqueen, House-Surgeon, said the deceased was brought to the hospital at 3-30 p. m. on Monday, when he was conscious, but restless and violent. He had contused wounds over the left cheek, on the right side of beard and on the back of the head. His pulse gradually got weaker, bleeding from the nostrils continued and he died at 5-15 p. m. The witness was of opinon that death was due to a fracture of the skull.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 27th Oct. 1911	Total from 1st April to 27th Oct. 1911.	For week ending 27th Oct. 1910	Total from 1st April to 27th Oct. 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	31	683	17	667
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	692	20	683
Vessels transported	19	456	15	534
Vessels attended to	2	44	1	59
Vessels warped	2	33	...	37

POLICE COURTS.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday, after the October vacation. Four courts were formed on the Original Side, and were presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Macleod respectively.

Two Courts were formed on the Appellate Side and they were presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar respectively.

Mr. Justice Heaton having returned from leave, he took over charge of his office which was delivered over by Mr. Justice Hayward.

GAS COMPANY'S CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, against Merwanji Pestonji Bhaka, in which the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Rs. 1,827 with interest and costs.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs and said that the claim was for work done by the plaintiff company.

The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim and consented to a decree being passed against him.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with interest and costs.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by the Merchants' Bank, Limited, against the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, to recover Rs. 25,000 on a promissory note.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiff bank, the defendants did not appear.

Mr. K. D. Wacha, Secretary of the Bank, examined by Mr. Robertson, said that the Bank advanced to the defendants the sum of Rs. 25,000 on joint and several promissory notes signed by the directors and agents of the Company. Nothing had yet been paid.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

SUIT ON ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

Mr. Justice Heaton, yesterday disposed of the suit brought by Damodardass Hanmandass and others against Mugimal Asumal and others to recover Rs. 22,975, being the amount on an adjusted account.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants were absent.

One of the plaintiffs said that subsequent to the suit, a compromise was arrived at and the liability was broken up, whereby the defendants undertook to pay the sum in different shares.

His Lordship passed a decree in terms of the compromise entered into on a stamped document produced and recorded in Court.

GOLD MINT FOR INDIA.

The Source of Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following statement appears over the signature of "Bombay Bullionist" in the columns of your contemporary of the 6th inst :—

"But the gold that the Bankers and others would send to the mint for coinage would be the plain bar gold, the product of the Indian, African and Australian mines, paid for according to its intrinsic fineness and on which no extra charge would be paid for finishing and polishing. Such bar gold poured into India and found its way into the mint, when India's trade began to revive (about the year 1900) after the dislocation caused by the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. Such bar gold would have flowed in ever increasing quantities to the mints in India, but for the harassing restrictions which were thrown in the way of its movement by the authorities of the day. Instead of payment against tender at the mints, payment was deferred for weeks, with the result that such imports of gold bullion became unprofitable to the exchange banks, who were forced, therefore, to import sovereigns instead of gold bullion. These Banks protested, but in vain, against the action of the authorities, and the flow of such bar gold to India thenceforward ceased."

I think in the year 1900 Lord Curzon announced with a flourish of trumpets at the Bombay Town Hall that he had entered into an engagement with the owners of Indian Mines to send all their gold into the mint for payment in rupees in ten days. The mines arranged with the National Bank of India to remit the money to London. Subsequently when the exchange reached the gold import point and sovereigns came pouring in, the Government found the arrangement a losing one. They backed out of their agreement with the mines by first extending the period of payment to 30 days and afterwards to 60 days.

The other statements in the para are absolutely incorrect. No Bank brought from Australia or Africa gold in plain bars for the Mint in payment of the balance of trade and that for the simple reason, viz.—the ten days interest would make them dearer than the sovereign. "Bombay Bullionist" says, "Such bar gold poured into India and found its way into the mint." It did not dribble, much less "pour."

"Bombay Bullionist" in his next will name the Banks through which gold poured into the mints from Africa and Australia and be out with all the facts. The Banks have no record of it.

If what did come into Bombay as merchandise a few bars of fine gold of the size of silver bars from San Francisco which were sold to the dealers entailing less loss than sending them to the mints, he calls "gold poured" he is welcome. But the experiment was never tried afterwards. The Mint continued the policy of paying in rupees ten days after the tender of gold for nearly two years, but no gold was sent there except that from Mysore mines.—Yours, etc.,

MINT GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th November.

268. Parades—Thursday 9th instant—Officers only. All Officers will parade at Head Quarters at 7-15 a m with Sam Brown Belts and Swords.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

269. C Os Parade—Saturday 11th instant—Commanding Officers Parade.

Nos. 1, 2, and E E Companies will parade as strong as possible for Company and Battalion Drill.

Dress—Drill Order, khaki with rifles and Side Arms. Helmets to be worn with Chin Straps down.

Officers will wear Khaki breeches, putties and Swords.

271. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 12th instant :—

No 1 Company Sergeant C B Banks.
No 2 Company Sergeant C M P Clyne.

272. Musketry—The G I P Rly Vol Rifle Range will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday 12th instant. Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. Ranges 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

273. Strength.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

No 1414 Gunner J Muir No 2 Company No 3 Sub Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

Earl Carrington speaking at the National Congress of Rural Development Societies, said that sufficient was not being done to show the small holder how to increase production. They must organise the distribution and sale of produce. The Board of Agriculture had framed a scheme to form county co-operative societies to handle produce and also to grant loans to its members.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The depression in North-West India is advancing very slowly eastwards. The rainfall has not yet spread beyond Baluchistan, where light falls were general yesterday. Quetta reports three-quarters of an inch. The forecast shows some further rainfall in Baluchistan and a possible extension eastwards.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared in the extreme north but remain lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and is now above the average at most stations. The minimum temperature is in excess in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is in excess at Mainpuri the minimum is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal over the rest of the division. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and north Rajputana; night temperature is generally also higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in the western districts; night temperature is in defect at most places.

The Konkan.—Light to moderate cloud still persists. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in large defect. Temperature during day is generally above the average night temperature is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—No precipitation has been reported from any of the reporting stations beyond moderate showers at Colombo. Very light rain was recorded at Bushire yesterday and skies were lightly or moderately clouded in the Persian area. Weather in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and Rajputana is slightly unsettled. Fine dry weather prevails over the greater portion of the country.

A few light showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 7th November, was 29·999 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SHORTAGE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has issued the following Press Note :—

On account of the deficient rainfall in the present year, following upon a moderate rainfall in 1910, and of the absence of days of heavy and continuous rain, the Vehar Lake has failed to fill. The level of the water recorded on the 31st October 1911, was 250 feet, 2 inches, or 14 inches lower than in 1899, when the rainfall was the smallest on record. The amount of water in the lake will not allow of a daily supply of more than, at the outside, 7 3-4 million gallons per diem from Vehar against the ordinary daily supply of 11 million gallons.

Enquiries have been made as to the possibility of using the water of Powai Lake, which was constructed to reinforce the water supply in years of deficient rainfall. After a careful investigation by the Executive Health Officer, however, in which Major Liston, the Director of the Parel Laboratory, has been good enough to assist, it has been decided that the water is of too poor quality and too liable to contamination to permit of its being brought into the City with safety. Recommendations will shortly be submitted to the Corporation for the duplication of the Tansa supply, but this will not affect the present situation. A reduction in the hours of supply is therefore the only method by which a fair quantity of water can be made available during the hot weather months. Notice of the hours of supply will be given by advertisement in the usual manner.

Inconvenience arising from a short supply of water is often caused by the reckless manner in which water is both used and allowed to run to waste. The public of Bombay are earnestly requested, in their own interests, and in those of public health, to see that only so much water is taken as is needed for their necessary requirements. All defects in taps and other water fittings should be at once repaired, and defective fittings in the vicinity of buildings should be immediately brought to the notice of the Water Department Staff.

A NEW GRAIN.

Western Agricultural Experts are watching with interest the experiments carried on by Professor B. C. Buffum, "the Burbank of Wyoming," in perfecting his new grain known as black winter emmer. According to the "Philadelphia Record," this plant, which has been evolved after years of study by Professor Buffum, who conducts a wonderful experiment farm in the Big Horn basin near Worland, Wyo., bids fair to solve the forage problem of the West, not to speak of the general food problem of the world. The grain is somewhat larger than wheat, and is a cross of wheat and several other less known grains. It will grow in much drier soil than wheat, and four times as much can be grown to the acre. It weighs more to the bushel then wheat, and while hardly so fine as that grain for food purposes, may assist materially in solving the general food problem, owing to its excellence and cheapness as fodder for the animals whose flesh figures on the dinner tables of men. Professor Buffum has a wide reputation as a scientist. He has been professor of agriculture in the agricultural colleges of Wyoming and Colorado, and it was he who evolved the plan of breeding and American type of sheep that would thrive among Western range conditions—which experiment is now being carried on by the Government at Laramie, Wyo.

THE Canadian census returns show that the population of Canada is now 7,100,000, compared with 5,371,315 in 1901. City populations have increased as follows during the ten years:—Montreal, 460,000, against 323,000; Toronto, 376,000, against 208,000; and Vancouver, 125,000, against 27,000. The population of Alberta and Saskatchewan increased during the decade from 160,600 to 750,000.

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HOME RULE.

Its Real Meaning.

The following letter is accorded the honour of large type in the "Times" of Oct. 18 :—

Sir,—The opponents of Home Rule in Ulster have shown that their opinions are unchanged, and the unrepresented Unionists of the three Southern provinces have tried to make themselves heard at a huge meeting in Dublin. If Mr. Birrell says anything important at Ilfracombe he will doubtless be answered by politicians of equal rank, but before the recess ends, I may perhaps be allowed to say something of what we feel in this country. I have lived my life in Ireland, spending much time in the study of Irish history and the great lesson I have learned is that no local faction or party can be safely trusted with power over the rest.

The Government scheme of Home Rule cannot be discussed until we know what their Bill contains, and that will not be until it is brought in; but it is to the principle of a separate Parliament that Irish Unionists object. There is no middle course in this matter. If you give the power of making laws you must give the means of enforcing them. There must be a responsible executive who will appoint the magistrates and control the police. The constabulary may be called an Imperial force for a time, but the Irish Ministry will have the use of it. The judges, new or old, will be lawyers, but if they give unpopular judgments they will depend on the local executive for the means of carrying them into effect.

What justification is there for such a revolution; Ireland has improved enormously of late years, and is now in a flourishing condition. This is at least partly owing to the liberal use of British credit, and that would be no longer available. The tendency to call for Government help would be stronger than ever, but the money would have to be raised in Ireland. Confiscatory measures might give temporary help, but at the cost of financial ruin.

Of course, everyone knows that Home Rule would not be granted if it were not necessary to keep the present Government in office. There is very little real demand for it in Ireland. This may seem strange to those whose reason entirely from the parliamentary representation, but it is much less so to those who know the country. The national sentiment is indeed strong, and is largely shared by Unionists, but it is not by the people of Ireland that the sinews of war are provided. It should never be forgotten that the Nationalist machine has been constructed and is kept going by foreign subscriptions. The Nationalist Party is a Janus Triftone, with one face for England, a second for Ireland, and a third for America, and other distant lands where money may be collected.

People who have something to lose in Ireland nearly all dread Home Rule, though they will not always say so for fear of being thought unpatriotic or of being injured in their busines. Substantial farmers, particularly those who have become owners of their holdings, are in this position. Some few may think that in the scramble they would not have to pay the instalments of purchase money which have been calculated on a scale so fav

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2762 tons Captain J. Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Barque Brilliant, 3609 tons Captain C. R. Grant, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The Bombay and H. S. N. Co's. steamer Shah Ameer, 2023 tons, Captain W, M. Brewin, sailed on Tuesday for Jeddah with 732 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kassra, 514 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Bussch via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain C. G. Cocklin, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon October 26, via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

The steamer Avala 2,882 tons, Captain J. H. Canham arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta October 27 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Shirley 3,192 tons, Captain R. R. Stone, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie 2,499 tons, Captain J Goodwin, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow September 29, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta October 25, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck .....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston ..Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators.Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R...
Survey Str
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
Pinsay .....Finch .....Hired Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 7.

Avala	2382	Canham	W & A G & Co
Angus	2820	Dekers	T M & Co
Belle of France	2469	Cargill	A Yule & Co
Brilliant Bque	2019	Grant	Philadelphia
			Standard Oil Co
Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	J Finlay & Co
Epsom	2970	Craggs	T M & Co
Heim	759	Eriksen	Bangkong...P F Campbell & Co
Kassara	504	King	P Gulf...M M & Co
Morea	5061	Brown	London...P & O Co
Nairung	2862	Lark	T M & Co
Querimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Steenbergen	2455	Younge	London . T M & Co
Singu	1912	Murison	S Wallace & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rale	W N Aldershaw
Urlana	3384	Cocklin	M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull	8-11	J Finlay & Co
C & R Bardistan	2500	Davies	N F	M M & Co	
F Assay	4359	Cochman	Shanghai	8-11	P & O S N Co
G Abydos	1939	Davies	G H Cassum		
L Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	7-11	Bo & H S N Co
N Gallea	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos	737	Cadon	Jeddah		A S N Co
O Lawoe	1817	Born	Jeddah	10-11	The Arab S Co
P Himalaya	3706	Gregon	Shanghai		P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Irehia	2480	Belsito	Hongkong	16-11	K Line
2 Elysia	3934	Haig	Liverpool	18-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Mohammadi	1751	Newby	Jeddah	8-11	B & P S N Co
4 Imkenturm	3134	Carstens	Calcutta	10-11	W & A G & Co
5 Saifi	671	Morin	Jeddah	6-11	B & H S N Co
7 Bregenz	2336	Petris	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9 Moltkefels	3034	Schneider	Hamburg via Karachi		W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London	5588	Whish	Karachi		K N & Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Basreh		M M & Co
15 President	2086	Brumer			A S & Co

H W P D

Bahadurl	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Inba	134	Dawood			Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	548	Ahmed	N F		B S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	Bhownagar	8-11	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
6	Clan Leslie	Goodwin	Glasgow, Sept 29
7	Querimba	Smith	Calcutta, Oct 25
	Urlana	Cocklin	Sangoon, Oct 26
	Avala	Canham	Calcutta, Oct 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Daltonhall	Gorst	Peiladelphia
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta
	Shah Ameer	Brewin	Jeddah

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Elysia, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Steenbergen, for London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bassano, Boxhall, for Hull via Karachi.
„ Esrque Brilliant, Grant, for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Koerber, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—310 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—140 cwts cotton cuttings, M Somjee; 15 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—525 cwts crushed myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 8 pots essence of dandrapa, Baner and Krause; 2,973 cwts wheat J Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—3,250 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 204 cwts fennelseed, 6 cwts ghandi medicine, H Jeewandas and Co; 10 bales cotton, K Damoder.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverjee.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—10,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 533 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 247 bales cottonfly and waste, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4,079 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas; 1,500 tons manganese ore, S Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Mugunlal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—162 cwts dry fruits, S Vazir and Co; 310 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 17 cases condiments, H P Setna and Co.

Ixshia s—375 cwts onions, B E Dadachanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—30 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, M Gazanand.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 265 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 8th Nov., 1911.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE ROYAL VISIT.

Our contemporary, the other day, in a conscious effort at humour, fell into the American fault of exaggeration at the outset of its lucubrations on the Bombay Government and the Royal Visit. After that it became pert and finally, alas, quite rude. We noticed this in sorrow, not in anger, for the ponderous verbosity, which customarily characterises our contemporary's utterances, is infinitely more becoming and indeed more truly humorous. We cannot deny that the feeling has been expressed here and there it would have been an advantage had His Excelleny, the Governor in person, not merely a member of Government, been here while the preparations for the royal reception and procession had been made. But when the final word lay, not with the Bombay Government or with the Government of India, but with those responsible for the King's return to England, the local Government might just as conveniently have been in Mesopotamia as in Mahableshwar. Our contemporary knew that perfectly well and might have said so with more authority than it made other remarks. It is perhaps a matter for regret that the arches which have been erected were not furnished with wooden wheels like the Trojan horse, for it would not be inconducive to public safety and convenience if they were dragged further apart and those minarets, how much better if there were only one where now there are three! Military men probably enjoy obstacle-riding and the more a horse cavorts and levants the better they like it. But that is for one day only. Meanwhile, for a month before necessary, traffic has been impeded and pedestrians have suffered an amount of inconvenience which is incalculable. Scenic effect and spectacular display seem to have been set in forefront and had it not been for a timely hint now and again from those responsible for public safety the royal procession under the advice of his Majesty's personal staff, might never have taken place. The alteration of the route on which our contemporary based its tirade was made in the best interests of all concerned and was even more commendable than appeared on the face of it.

Let us look at the plain facts—or a few of them. The route via Queen's road to Maye road was originally fixed months ago. The change to Girgaum road was agreed to in compliance with the expressed wishes of the Municipal Corporation. When the question of lining the streets and other matters of detail came to be considered it was decided to revert to the original route, and very wisely, for no one can deny the existence of a hundred reasons why Queen's road should be followed in preference to Girgaum. The only wonder is that Government listened to the Municipal Corporation when it proposed Girgaum for the return from Kalbadevi. As a matter of fact every local detail which it has been necessary to decide up to date has been most carefully considered by Government before being sanctioned. As regards both route and provision for the King's safety the Commissioner of Police was sent for to Ganeshkhind, months ago, to confer personally with Government, and we believe that the route now fixed has, in the view of those responsible for the King's person, many advantages over those of the narrow thoroughfare which has been abandoned. Whether the Municipality likes it or not matters little. More of their electors can be accommodated on the Queen's road and with less risk to health or limb than in Girgaum. But that consideration, though it would appear to our contemporary as to all reasonable men, was of no use to him in the homily he had made up his mind to deliver. It pleased him better to dilate upon the "exhilarating effects of mountain air" and the fact that Government in accordance with its custom is still there. So we are told in a tag of Curzonese hyperbole, "round and round, like the diurnal revolution of the earth, went the file, stately, solemn, sure and slow"; and then it is added, in the writer's somewhat less florid diction, "but in this case it has not nearly completed its orbit"—which would pass for poetic license were it not such a gigantic taradiddle.

There is no file connected with the subject at all, and has been none. So none has gone round and round or has an orbit to complete. Mahableshwar is a day's post away, that is all, and only the other day we heard of an official, anxious for an interview with his senior, who went up and down and had a satisfactory consultation, within thirty hours. How could our contemporary know what Government has or has not done in the matter of the visit and Bombay's arrangements, or of any other subject that it professes to know precisely the stage its imaginary file has reached? Well, it simply knows nothing about it at all—and it will be found that the journal which customarily makes the greatest pretence of having exceptional sources of supply is the least well informed. If it had made enquiries from any official more likely to know than he who prated of the file it would have found that the questions it considers so perplexing—as to how the streets are to be lined and who shall have a lowly—require no fresh solution. They have been settled since the beginning of time. Troops have lined streets since before the Trojan horse was built and the matter of high and lowly places is sufficiently dealt with by the table of precedence. To deal with carping critics and querulous if eximious journalistic quibblers there is no prescribed method. Who can persuade them it is as unnecessary to bring Government to Bombay to fix a route or supervise the erection of paste-board kiosks and match-wood minarets as it is to employ a Nasmyth's hammer for the slaying of an insect? If the King's visit to Bombay is not a success in every detail the fault will not lie with Goverment but with those who seek to create unnecessary friction at a most inopportune time and indite effusions calculated to bring the local Government into public disfavour.

New Route to India. During mail week a new scheme for shortening the route to India saw the light, although it does not appear to have been taken very seriously and certainly on its first appearance had a rather chilling reception. Its author, we are informed, is Mr. C. E. D. Black, formerly of the Geographical Department of the India Office, and he described his scheme in the course of a lecture, which was delivered before the Royal United Service Institution. Mr. Black's scheme in brief is a railway from Egypt to India, and the lecturer described it as "an effort to solve the question of a direct British or all red railway route to India." Why it should merit such a description when it would run almost entirely through foreign territory he did not explain. But to continue with the lecturer's idea, he said that starting opposite Port Said, there lay a feasible route eastward to Nushki, which was India's westernmost rail-head at present. This route was the most direct conceivable, as it followed very closely the "great are" of the 30th parallel of north latitude, while it offered no insuperable topographical obstacle, the chief difficulties being the bridging of the Shat-el-Arab, Karun, and the marshy ground at the head of the Gulf and the ascent from the lowlands to the Persian plateau. He added that the railway would touch the sea at Port Said, Akaba and Koweit and indirectly would be in communication with the coast at two or three points in Turkish and Russian territory and he claimed for it the following three main advantages :— 1. It would shorten the journey to India by six whole days, thus reducing the time of transit from England to India from fourteen or fifteen days to eight days 2. It would form a valuable alternative route to India and the East generally. 3. For the rapid conveyance of troops from India to the Mediterranean or vice versa the line would be invaluable. The lecturer apparently gave no indication of the cost of construction or of the commercial prospects of his scheme, but as far as its strategical value is concerned, a point upon which Mr. Black laid some stress, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand who was in the chair immediately threw a cold douche upon it. He regarded its strategical value as very doubtful indeed. It was by no means an all-red route, he said, and the idea appeared to him unsound of using a line of railway, which did not belong to Britain but ran through foreign territories. Furthermore these foreign territories are of such a character that it would often be difficult to guarantee the safety of the line, and we should imagine that most people, whether with special knowledge or no, will be inclined to the view of Sir Mortimer Durand. Mr. Black's scheme is not one, which promises to be much heard of.

Jewish Outlook in Russia. The Jewish world is looking forward to a more tolerable life for its compatriots in Russia, and this change of outlook is entirely based upon the attitude of the new Premier, M. Kokovtzeff. According to Russian announcements the new Premier, is bent upon reconciling all classes and sections of the populace for the common good of the people and of the country. The Premier has telegraphed to the Central Commercial Committee that he would always pay more attention to the economic and financial position of the country than to anything else, as he sees in the strengthening of it a guarantee for cultural development. "With the friendly co-operation of the Government, legislative chambers, and public bodies," he added, "I hope that much will be achieved in this direction." The Odessa Merchants' Committee has received a similar message. The effect that these messages have had on the industrial and commercial world in Russia is said to have been magical, following as it does on the assassination of M. Stolypin. In Kieff itself life has taken on an altogether new turn. The Jews, who had fled from there in anticipation of massacres are returning, and trade is reviving. Fears of anti-Semite outbreaks have been further allayed by the messages that have been sent by the Tsar himself to the Jewish communities of Kaneff, Ooman, Pjatigorsk, and Pereyoslavl in reply to their messages of loyalty. Jewish gifts in support of a memorial to the late M. Stolypin have been refused, and in order to counteract this decision the municipality of Kieff have themselves announced that all Jewish gifts will be welcomed for the purpose of the erection of a hospital in Kieff in memory of the late Premier. So reassuring has Jewish life become in Russia and so desirous are they to give the new "regime" a fair trial, that the well-known Jewish millionaires, M. Brodsky and M. Saitzeff, have once again returned to Kieff with their families. This confidence is to some extent warranted by the Prime Minister's political record. He has shown himself capable of a breadth of view not common in Russian statesmen, and his policy has always been one, which favoured a reduction of the rigours of internal administration.

Central China University. The appeal made in the Home press by the promoters of the Central China University scheme has probably been made because it is thought that the great struggle now proceeding in the Celestial Empire will serve to remind people in the West, who are interested in Chinese Missions, that the country has need of western education as a preliminary to its evangelisation. This scheme was first set on foot in 1909, principally by the Rev. Lord William Cecil, and is for the establishment of a Christian but undenominational university. It has been described as "essentially the product of Oxford and Cambridge" and has the support of the Chinese Emergency Committee, which was established with a view to discover what special means could be adopted for the promotion of Christian civilisation in China. The present appeal is for £250,000, a large sum even in these days of splendid philanthropy, and it should not be a matter for great surprise if many, to whom the appeal is addressed, realize that there are objects in England as worthy of assistance as that of the education of the Chinese. In England, the industrial trouble of last July and August was sufficient to bring to public notice, the extreme urgency of many domestic problems for the solution of which the cooperation of private persons, and the exercise of much charity, will be called for. These problems have attracted the attention of the British pulpit and the Press, and a sufficiently strong case has been made out to place them far above the question of Chinese Education. At the same time we have no doubt the appeal will meet with some response for, strange as it may appear, there are always to be found in England, many hundreds of people prepared to send to India, China and other "heathen" lands overseas money that could be used in the amelioration of distress in their own land.

We are asked to state that the Indian Transport Vessel "Plassey" is expected to leave Bombay at noon on the 9th instant. Radio messages will be accepted up to 8 a. m. on the 10th instant.

There was a continuous improvement in the health of the Navy during the past year, and a notable decrease in tuberculosis among the men.

Mr. Fazirchand, Director of Sericulture, Jammu, who had been suffering from cancer for some time, died yesterday morning at Lahore at the residence of his father, Rai Bahadur Doctor Gokulchand.

An inspired statement published in the *Cologne Gazette* contradicts the London *Daily Chronicle's* recent announcement that Anglo-German negotiations for the limtiation of armaments were in progress.

The Royalists who recently made an unsuccessful raid into the north of Portugal under the command of Major Conceiro, have re-entered Spain. Eighty of them have applied for a free pardon and for permission to return to Portugal.

The negotiations between Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Marconi Company for encircling the Empire with wireless telegraphy are almost completed, and it is expected that the system will be in operation within the next 12 months.

A form of influenza from which many persons in London are suffering affects the muscles of the heart and causes sudden and sometimes alarming collapse. The best treatment for sufferers is, according to the medical authorities, to keep warm in bed and to eat little food.

A statue and monument to the late Hon. C. S. Rolls which has been erected in Agincourt-square, Monmouth, was unveiled in mail week by Lord Raglan. The statue represents Mr. Rolls in aviation attire, holding a small aeroplane in his hands. Those present included Lord and Lady Llangattock, the parents of Mr. Rolls.

Some months ago Miss Malecka, an English subject of Russian parentage, was arrested at Warsaw on a charge of having been concerned in revolutionary proceedings, and although she was not brought to trial the authorities refuse to release her upon bail. Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for the Home Office, intervened and as a result the girl has now been admitted to bail pending trial.

The British Admiralty have placed a provisional contract with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., of Newcastle, for a second-class cruiser, and the engines will be constructed by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Company, at their St. Peter's Works, Newcastle. The cruiser "Weymouth" is nearly ready at Elswick for her trials, and the battleship "Monarch" is well forward. The keels have just been laid for the Chilian and Brazilian battleships.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETIC LEGISLATORS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The business transacted at the General Committee meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, on Saturday, was of a particularly important nature and may have far-reaching effects.

Among the matters discussed, were the schemes put forward relative to the best methods to prepare home athletes for the next Olympic Games, and a special committee has been appointed to go into the subject. My readers have already been informed of the writer's project to assist, viz., the formation of An Athletes Advisory Club, the members of which will devote themselves to the task of seeking out talent and coaching beginners. The idea is meeting with favour, so much so, that two similar ideas have been put forward. This is entirely satisfactory, and the combined efforts of all-earnest workers ought to lead to some good. One of our leading papers contemplates starting a free training school, at which candidates for the Olympic Games can get expert advice. Another capital idea is put forward by the Polytechnic Harriers, that progressive club proposing to hold a series of training classes. All this is good, and it really looks as though the King's advice: "Wake up England" is having some effect in the athletic world.

PROGRESS AND OTHERWISE.

The English Athletic Association has long been looked on as a body slow to take up progressive ideas, but there are signs of improvement. For instance, it is now proposed to allow athletes to accept their expenses, when competing outside the British Isles, subject to the approval of the governing body. This new regulation is not actually in force, but is under consideration.

The legislators failed to show quite the same broad-minded spirit when passing a resolution to the effect that taking part in an unauthorised meeting, either as a competitor or official, renders the person liable to suspension under A. A. A. laws. One now waits to see such a splendid worker in the cause of amateur athletes as Dr. Turner officiate at a National Cyclist's Union championship, or Lord Desborough act as a referee at a professional match for the English or world's championship. Both events, no doubt, would be considered unauthorised by the A. A. A. a body which contains men among its officials, who derive pecuniary gain from their association with sports and pastimes.

INTERNATIONAL FRAY.

It is said that the Oxford and Cambridge University Athletic Clubs are keen on a return athletic contest with Harvard and Yale. This is good news, but the idea of holding the meeting in May, is entirely wrong. Several of the University cracks will be wanted for the Olympic Games in July, and it will not improve their prospects if they take a trip across the Atlantic six weeks before. The most suitable time to meet the American Varsity cracks would be in September, a date which would not clash with the Olympic Games, and it is to be hoped the authorities will see this. Activity in athletic circles at Cambridge University has been very marked under the assistance of P. J. Baker. This enthusiastic athlete wants to arrange a contest between Cambridge University and an A. A. A. team in December, a time of the year, however, when athletes would be better employed in building up for the summer, rather than training and racing.

BOXING.

It was not to be expected that the Faddists would stay their hands after the stopping of the Johnson vs. Wells match. Some of them, whilst admitting they have no practical knowledge of the game, are now declaring that the rules of boxing should be altered, so that the knock-out blow should be avoided. The Rev. F. B. Meyer lately delivered his opinions on the subject and said that "any blow which resulted in a fellow man's injury, and moral degradation of those standing around for sport, should be disallowed. If it is left to the Rev. F. B. Meyer and his followers to decide what is moral degradation, it is very good, many sports besides boxing will soon be wiped off the list; fortunately there is not much likelihood of the Faddist ruling England entirely and their recent activity will do more to bring the Sporting Party back into power than all the speeches of the leaders. Touching on this matter, the number of deaths attributed to the following of boxing only amounts to four or five during the last ten years, a record, which bears a lot of comparison with sports like racing, hunting, boating, swimming, skating, football angling, mountain climbing, motoring, cycling, etc.

A LADY'S OPINION OF JOHNSON.

The writer recently heard a lady express herself on Jack Johnson, and was considerably impressed by the opinions. This lady had just returned from a place of amusement, where the champion appeared and gave an exhibition of boxing, besides making speech and doing a little dance. Her observations were that she expected to see a coarse, brutal man, probably wearing a gaudy costume of crimson or yellow. Instead of this, Johnson wore a light brown costume which corresponded with his own colour, whilst his physique was so perfect, that anyone must admire it and recognise the benefits of a healthy life. Further, the lady declared that Johnson was full of grace and activity, and far from striking one as a "brutal creature," he conveyed just the opposite opinion. So much for the idea of a refined lady, who was prepared (by the claims of the Faddists) to see a brutal-looking man. The result of the visit was that the lady also went to see Wells and was just as favourably impressed. A lot of silly nonsense is written and said about brutal boxers by those, who know nothing of the game, but perhaps they might modify their views if they saw Johnson and Wells in action.

THE "MAN" TO BEAT JOHNSON.

Apropos of boxing and Johnson, the writer recently overheard something worth repeating. Two ladies were leaving the hall where Johnson was appearing, and as they passed out of the entrance, one drew the other's attention to two little newspaper boys, one of whom was no more than five or six. The elder lad saw they had attracted the notice of the ladies and promptly said: "'Ave a good look at 'im mum, 'ee's the man whats agoin' to beat Jack Johnson." The London game is seldom lost for a reply, and the two bright specimens under notice were worthy representatives of their class.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Some very fine matches were decided under Rugby rules last Saturday, perhaps the most important being the Cardiff vs. Swansea encounter on the former's ground. It was a game to stir the blood of the onlookers, for the local rivals were in dead earnest. Being at home favoured Cardiff and this had some bearing on the result, Cardiff scoring two goals and a try, to Swansea's two goals, (one from a mark and one from a penalty). Feeling entered rather too much into the match and fierce tackling was the rule. The game was the first in which Swansea tasted defeat this season, the fine play of Spiller at three-quarter back having much to do with the success of Cardiff. Spiller is a policeman, and it will take a clever burgler to evade his "tackle" once he "collars" his man.

The meeting of Newport and Blackheath almost led to the defeat of the former. The Heathens held their visitors for a while and it was only right on time the Newport scored a try which enabled them to win.

The form of the Harlequins this season is a subject for comment, and the Club will probably be called on to supply several players for the International matches. Against Richmond on Saturday, they scored no fewer than 29 points to 3, Birkett, Lambert and Stoop again having a picnic.

Watsonians had to struggle hard to avoid defeat when meeting the Edinburgh Academicals on Saturday, and only retained their unbeaten record by the narrow margin of 8 points to 6. J. McCulloch made his first appearance of the season and his place kicking had something to do with the result.

St. Helens stayed well against the Australians In the Northern Union match last Saturday, the home side putting on a dropped goal and a try quite early in the game. The visitors assumed the upper hand later however, the brilliancy of V. Farnworth having a lot to do with their success, 16 points to 5.

The Australians met an English team in London, on Wednesday, when the great pace of the visitors was the main factor in their success by 11 points to 6.

ASSOCIATION.

Some remarkable results were seen in the First League matches last Saturday, the leading group all going under, whilst some of the lower teams prevailed. It was certainly a surprise to see the leaders (West Bromwich Albion) failing on their own ground, when receiving Sheffield United. Singularly enough, Notts County (second on the list) also lost at home, Preston North End prevailing by 2 goals to 1. The levelling up of the leading teams makes the championship competition all the more interesting, and with four clubs claiming 10 points, and the next five with 9 points, the close fight can be appreciated.

The first defeat of Glasgow Rangers will also make struggle in Scotland, all the more interesting, and the performance of Airdrieonians was of much merit. More praise is also due Falkirk for taking both points on visiting Hearts of Midlothian, the first defeat of the season for the latter.

Another club to lose an unbeaten record on Saturday was Swindon, the Southern League champions coming to grief when visiting Watford. This leaves Queen's Park Rangers in a very satisfactory position, with 6 wins and a draw, and the fine goal average of 17 for and 1 against.

The continued good form of Clapton Orient in the Second Division of the League is another matter for comment. The club is still unbeaten, having gained 13 out of a possible 14 points, whilst scoring 14 goals to 3 by rivals.

THE TURF.

The recent performances of Willonyx have induced admirers of the horse to declare he is worth £30,000, and it is suggested that a syndicate shall be formed for the purpose of buying the colt, subject to Mr. Howard being willing to sell. It is claimed that Willonyx could command a fee of £300 at the stud for three years at least, which 40 subscribers each season, would mean a return of 36,000 sovereigns. Against this would be the cost of insurance and general expenses, but with ordinary luck, the outlay ought to be recovered in three years. Then, if the stallion proved a success, the following years would represent a big profit. A really high class colt is a good investment, and it is surprising home breeders allowed so many of our cracks to go abroad. Reference to this subject reminds one how the value of blood stock has gone up. Blair Athol was sold in 1868, for 5,000 sovereigns and after proving his worth at the stud, changed hands again for 12,600 guineas. In these days a fee of 100 sovereigns for a stallion's services was considered a high one and yet Sundridge can command £400 but the increase is not due to better class.

IN GENERAL.

Miss V. Neave broke the 300 metres record at Edmonton on Wednesday, by swimming the distance in 4 min, 56 1-5 secs.

A feature of the Rugby Freshman Trial Match at Oxford, this week, was the fine form shown by N. Reid of South Africa at three-quarters.

The Hockey Association thinks the acceptance of expenses when on tour is a violation of the amateur principle; and as there is difficulty to find men able to pay their own expenses, the prospects of sending a team to South Africa look small.

The Canadian Association team now in England met Coventry on Saturday, and after making a good fight of it, only went under by 4 goals to 3.

H. Vardon had the strange experience of taking 9 strokes to do the eleventh hole at Muswell Hill on Saturday, when meeting Braid in a match.

A feature of the first round of the Covered Court Lawn Tennis Champs at Queen's Club was the defeat of Messrs. Richie and Dixon by Messrs. Doust and Mavrogordate, the score being 3 sets to 2.

THE BEHAR CONFERENCE.

Views on Council Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

GAYA, Nov. 7.

At the second day's sitting of the Behar Provincial Conference to-day resolutions recording the sense of deep loss at the death of King Edward VII., offering loyal homage and welcome to Their Imperial Majesties on their approaching visit, and expressing regret at the deaths of Babu Brahma Deonarayan, Rai Bahadur Sital Prasad, Babu Vishwanat Prasad Metha and Babu Harihar Prasad Singh were put from the chair.

Mr. Syed Hasan Imam proposed the resolution supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, and said that the element of compulsion was very essential for the success of elementary education. The resolution, which was seconded by Babu Shrikrishna Prasad and supported by Babu Prasidhnerayen, was passed.

The following resolution about the Legislative Council Regulations was moved by the Hon'ble Maulvi Fakharuddin, and was seconded by Mr. Parmeshwar Lal and supported by Mr. Rezzul Hasen :—

(a) That this Conference is strongly of opinion that the Regulations which govern the elections to the Imperial and Local Legislative Councils are liberal in their character, do injustice to educated Hindu middle classes in respect alike of franchise and representation, and put certain classes in a position of disadvantage;

(b) That, while approving of the principle of separate electorates for the protection of minorities in the Legislative Councils this Conference urges that the principle be extended to all communities where they are in a minority;

(c) That this Conference begs to place the following proposals before the Local Government in connection with the revision of the Council Regulations :—

(1) That the non-official majority in the Council should consist of elected members.

(2) That the head of the Local Government should not have the right arbitrarily to disqualify a person from seeking election;

(3) that the mode of representation should be direct in the case of the general public as of the Mahomedan electorate and that in any case the system of voting delegates be done away with, non-official members of the District and Municipal Boards voting directly for candidates for the Council;

(4) that Government officials should not be eligible for election;

(5) that persons possessing no knowledge of English should be ineligible for membership of the Council;

(6) that a representative of the Indian commercial community should be elected a constituency made up of traders paying income-tax.

(7) that the limitation placed now in the qualification of the candidate seeking election that he himself to be one of the voters be removed.

Babu Rajeshwari Prasad proposed a resolution deploring the indequate educational grant to Behar and urging larger grants, protesting against the raising of fees in colleges and schools and also urging for removing the restriction as to the number of students in each class until a larger number of schools and colleges are opened. He regretted the tendency on the part of the Government to depart from the policy laid down in 1854 and urged the Government to establish a suitable hostel in Calcutta for Beharee students and making the Patna College a model one. He also deplored the grossly inadequate

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

RUMOURED RE-CAPTURE OF DERNA.

Italians Said to have Lost Heavily.

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MALTA, Nov. 6.

The United States cruiser "Chester" has been ordered to Tripoli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

The growing anti-Ministerial feeling in the Turkish Parliament was demonstrated to-day by the House passing a resolution, by 133 votes to 35, demanding an immediate explanation from the Minister of War of the attempted arrest of the Opposition leader in order to court-martial him on a charge of publishing statements against the Government. An application for a postponement of the explanation until Wednesday was rejected.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The sanitary situation in Tripoli is becoming worse. Fifty bodies of natives, who have died from cholera and starvation have been picked up in the streets, while the oasis is full of dead, creating a pestilential stench. There are forty cases of cholera among the Italian troops daily.

The telegram reproduced by the *Standard*, reporting the defeat of the Italian troops on Tuesday and Wednesday, is categorically denied.

ROME, Nov. 7.

It is officially denied that General Caneva has been superseded. It is announced that General Frugoni will be Commander of the First Army Corps, while General Caneva retains the general command.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 7.

The Turkish guns shelled the Italian positions on Sunday morning, and an artillery duel lasted all day.

Aeroplanes again dropped bombs into the Turkish camp.

The Turks were repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

There is a circumstantial report in Constantinople, that the Turks have captured Derna after a battle, the Italians losing five hundred killed and eighteen guns, but according to Italian telegrams of yesterday's date, the situation at Derna was unchanged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

A Frontier correspondent states that H. H. the Amir of Kabul is showing the keenest interest in the war between Italy and Turkey, just as he did in the Russo-Japanese campaign in Manchuria. He has appointed a number of Munshis to translate into Persian the accounts which appear in the newspapers, and these translations are read out to him every evening.

The same correspondent also states that Colonel Rasul Khan, the Amir's Agent at Bombay, who has recently arrived at Peshawar, has recommended the boycott of Italian goods throughout Afghanistan.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

At the termination of yesterday's Moslem meeting held in connection with the Turko-Italian war a subscription list was opened and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was subscribed, Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim giving Rs. 400, Mrs. Abdul Rahim Rs. 100 and Miss Rahim Rs. 50.

MR. BALFOUR ON IRISH HOME RULE.

No Analogy with the Colonies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting in London of Nonconformist Unionists, said there were only two practicable institutions for the self-governing portions of the Empire, an independent Parliament and a municipality. But the idea that a hybrid, dependent Parliament for Ireland should be permanent seemed a dream of political idiots.

It was our business, continued Mr. Balfour, to frame the Empire on the co-operation of independent Parliaments. Such a Parliament would fail in Ireland, which was not analogous to Canada, Australasia and South Africa, but it would not be a discreditable, absurd failure like a subordinate Parliament.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain saying that the writer was confident that the present generation would reject a measure, which was apparently being forced on us by Mr. Redmond and Mr. Patrick Ford.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY INDIAN POLICE.

Question in House of Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Replying in the House of Commons, to a question by Mr. Wedgwood, having reference to the prevalence of extortion of confessions by torture, Mr. Montagu said that the revision of section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, dealing with the remission of prisoners to police custody would be considered. At the same time, he pointed out, a safeguard was afforded by the order directing magistrates to examine the bodies of persons accused, who confessed. Finally, Mr. Montagu pointed out that the use of the word "prevalence" was misleading.

"MARYS'" GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Queen Mary has decided to devote the gift made to Her Majesty on the occasion of her Coronation by the "Marys" of the Empire, to establish at Whitstable a holiday home for London Working Girls.

NEW VOLCANIC ISLAND.

Appearance near Trinidad.

PORT OF SPAIN, Nov. 6.

An island has suddenly arisen in Serpent's Mouth Strait. The appearance was preceded by an extraordinary commotion of the sea, accompanied by columns of smoke and flame.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

Reported Flight of the Emperor.

ASSASSINATION OF A GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Telegrams from Shanghai, Washington and Berlin state that Amoy, Chifu, Kaumi, Kiauchau, Chinkiang, Changchow, Kashing, Shachsing and Quinsan have gone over to the revolutionaries.

According to a rumour emanating from a Chinese source, Peking has fallen and the Emperor has fled. The news caused a sensation in Shanghai, but a telegram from Peking of to-day's date does not record any such occurrence. The telegram, however, mentions that Tsaih-Sun, brother of the Regent, has disappeared. It is suspected that he has levanted.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The German cruiser "Gneisenau" has been ordered to Shanghai.

HONG KONG, Nov. 7.

Four companies of the Yorkshire Regiment, a company of the Royal Engineers, a company of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Rajput and Baluchi Regiments, with field guns, stationed here, are being held in readiness to proceed to Tient-sin.

According to a *Times* message from Tient-sin two hundred Russian troops will arrive there to-day.

German troops at Tsing-Tau have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

PEKING, Nov. 7.

General Wu, Governor of Shan-si, has been assassinated, while in his sleeping tent, by thirty Manchu soldiers. The latter were arrested. They say that General Wu secretly went over to the rebels. General Wu, it is pointed out, was a young and brilliant man and was educated in Japan. It was always believed that he sympathised with reforms though he was not an extremist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

TROOPS MUTINY ON BURMA BORDER.

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

The "Rangoon Gazette" has received the following telegram from a correspondent in Tengyuch, dated from that town October 29th, but handed in at Bhamo yesterday, for transmission owing to the route to China having been entirely closed to telegraphic traffic :—

On October 28th, at 10 p. m., the foreign-drilled soldiers mutinied. The old soldiers joined the new, and made combined attacks on the Yamens in the city. General Chang with his son, a colonel and others were killed. The Ting escaped. There are conflicting rumours about the Taoti escaping or committing suicide. Some of the Taoti womenfolk were thrown into a well and are dead. The Taotis, the Generals, the Tengyuch Tings and the Yamens were looted. The revolutionaries liberated prisoners and set fire to the jail. About 220,000 rupees worth of silver was taken from the Government Treasury alone, mostly Customs money. There is a panic; and there has been a great exodus of women, children and old people since that time. The whole night rifle-fire continued.

Foreigners are safe, but they pass the nights and days with anxiety. Telegraphic communication is cut off. The revolutionaries are masters of the situation at present. No official is at the head of the Government.

The revolutionaries have elected a local leader, Chang Win Chien, as their Civil Officer and he is directing the revolt. A revolutionary soldier told us that on the 23rd ult., Tali-Fu and on the 27th ult., Yung-Chang-Fu and Yunnan-Fu were captured and all the officials murdered. The people, in general, seem to have joined the revolution. Everywhere there are anti-Manchu demonstrations.

THE COLE DEPORTATION CASE.

Failure of Jury System.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The *Times*, in an article on the Cole deportation case, says: "The plain truth is that trial by jury has utterly broken down in cases, where a white has been pitted against a black."

The journal believes that the best and sanest people in countries like East Africa and Rhodesia would be relieved to be rid of a system, which they acknowledge to be a scandal and a farce.

TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

Purchased by Lord Curzon.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Lord Curzon has, at the last moment, bought the feudal Tattershall Castle in Lincolnshire, which was recently purchased by an American millionaire, who intended to re-erect it in America. The mantel-pieces, however, have already been removed to London, and it is unlikely that they will be recovered.

PORTSMOUTH SUBMARINE DEPOT.

Inspection by Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, to-day, inspected the submarine depot at Portsmouth. He then proceeded to Spithead in a choppy sea, on the bridge of D. 23. Afterwards he went for a submerged run in Stokes Bay, and witnessed torpedo practice.

CHOLERA AT MALTA.

Epidemic under Control.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The outbreak of cholera at Malta appears to have been got under control. Altogether there have been 46 cases, with 29 deaths.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

Result of Melbourne Cup.

MELBORNE, Nov. 7.

The result of the Melbourne Cup was as follows :—

The Parisian	1
Flavian	2
Didus	3

Won by two lengths, a head between the second and third. Thirty-three started.

Betting.—9 to 2 against the Parisian, 14 to 1 against Flavian and 25 to 1 against Didus.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

King Makes Preparations for Departure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The King has arrived in London to make final preparations for his departure for India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

It has been decided to issue season tickets of admission to all matches in the polo, football and hockey tournaments taking place at Delhi, during the period of the Durbar to British non-commissioned officers and men at one rupee, and to Indian non-commissioned officers and men at twelve annas.

THE POETRY OF WELCOME.

POEMS are breaking forth into stanzas of greeting to the King Emperor and already vast numbers have been sent in to us for favour of reproduction. Below we give a few samples :—

MR. MOOKERJIE'S

GOD SAVE THE KING.

God save the King, long live the King,
Ye and each and all with me sing,
Come one, come all with song sublime,
To higher place aspires the rhyme.

Sweet is the scene, the tide of song,
Sing—God save the Emperor long,
Blows, swiftly blows the morning breeze,
To bear it o'er the land and seas.

THERE HE COMES.

Never a British King before,
Came on this sacred soil of yore,
Never an English Sovereign trod,
Hoary Hindusthan's holy sod.

With the armilla, we admire,
Sword of Justice, we most desire,
With orb, sceptre, in royal robe,
Stands the Monarch of quart the globe.

DELHI.

City of ancient monuments!
Amidst this wreck he'll make a shrine,
Amidst thy ruined battlements,
Among thy offerings, here are mine.

Lo! wondrous bright thy morn arose,
The curtain rises, may stage unfold,
On the Ridge, to the pillars close,
Scenes worthy Asoka's days of old.

* * *

There let him stand in public view,
Where our fore-fathers' voice once spake,
With th' Empress, dressed in lotus hue,
That eyes, ears, hearts would all awake.
That we too like a mighty tide,
Proclaim to the world's Nation's ears,
Aye! rising with true Eastern pride,
How the free Britannia bears.

* * *

Now in that future let us think,
Are we, we not the Empire's link?
Oh! joy, what else can joy be—lo!
Thy dark sons feel their former glow.
Love us all and make us thy own,
Let there no distinction be shown,
As God is above caste or creed,
Treat us in like manner indeed.

MR. DADY EDULJI TARAPURWALLA'S

ZOROASTRIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

"May our Emperor reign for ever."

(1) Oh Ahuramazda, Thou who art Good, Glorious and Dispensor of Justice,
(2) I raise (my hands) to-day in Thy presence (and earnestly pray as follows:—)
(3) That thou grant the blessings we (the Zoroastrians) invoke of Thee (which are :—)
(4) May Thou (ever) protect our Good King.
(5) Oh Ahuramazda, be pleased to shower Thy blessings (on our Good King.)
(6) "May our Emperor reign for ever."

* * * *

(1) Grant Thou the blessings invoked this day (viz:—)
(2) May the British Rule ever expand;
(3) May the reign of George be a glorious one;
(4) May his enemies be all removed.
(5) Dady pray, "God, shower thy blessings," and
(6) May our Emperor reign for ever."

PROGRAMME FOR FIRE-WORKS IN BOMBAY.

As it appears more convenient to the public to have the Firework Display in Back Bay on a different date from that of the Royal Procession, and as this is also more suitable for Police arrangements, it is announced that the display will take place on the night of the 4th December. With the exception of the set pieces which will be displayed from a spot in the centre of the Kennedy Sea Face, the fireworks will be shown from barges moored in Back Bay, at a spot from which they should be clearly visible to spectators along the shore from Malabar Hill to Colaba.

TRAGEDY NEAR BANGALORE.

Outcome of Caste Dispute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

An tragedy was reported from a village about five miles out of Bangalore on the Oossoor Road yesterday and the details available this morning are as follows :—The victim a Hindu, named Ramaya, made a dying declaration to the Chief-Inspector of the City Police at the Victoria Hospital to the effect that he was shot in the side with a revolver by another Kanarese, named Nunjundappa, while returning from a religious function in the village. The City Magistrate was summoned to his bedside, but Ramaya expired before his arrival. On visiting the spot this morning Mr. Hayes, the Amildar, found that the alleged murderer had barricaded himself in his hut threatening to shoot any body approaching it. It appears to be known that he had a gun with him besides a revolver. The house is surrounded by a posse of police to prevent his escape, and, when the inquest on the deceased and other enquiries are complete, it is the intention of the police to rush the hut.

A caste dispute, in which the deceased and Nungundappa quarrelled, is stated to be the cause of the crime.

TREATMENT OF INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

National Congress and Retaliation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

It is understood that at the next session of the Indian Congress, a resolution will be passed asking the Government of India to enact retaliatory legislation as regards colonies barred against Indians. It is suggested to subject immigrants from these colonies into India to the same treatment as is meted out by them to the Indians, and to impose restrictions on the trade of these colonies with this country.

Eighteen survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava held a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday after mail week on the fifty-seventh anniversary of the event.

DELHI DURBAR.

Description of the Camps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

Slowly but surely the Coronation Durbar Camps are taking shape from the top of the tumbler mass of grey stone boulders which forms the historic Ridge. One looks down upon serried ranks of snow white tents in an emerald setting of newly made gardens. By day the Kingsway, the Princess Road and the net work of auxiliary highways, which give access to the compactly set camps and appear as broad red banks which loose themselves in the middle distance of the same. At night the road along the Ridge is lighted like Piccadilly with big arc lamps and the network of connecting streets can be traced in dotted lines of similar electric brilliance, but decreasing gradually in strength to the dusty horizon whence the lights of the third division are a mere swarm of fireflies hovering in misty gloom. Immediately at one's feet are the camps devoted respectively to the Press, the Imperial Cadets, the Telegraph Department and the Civil Secretariats. Beyond, in the very heart of the tented city rise the white parapets of the Queen's drawing rooms which the evening glow converts into battlements of shining alabaster. Close by is the gigantic reception tent of the King Emperor which will accommodate three thousand people. The Royal Camp is spread around the tents to be occupied by His Majesty differing but little from those of the Viceroy, Members of the Council and high officers of State. To the left stretch in procession the camps of the various Provincial Governments. That of Burma is guarded by big stucco lions reminiscent of the Aracan Pagoda. That of Bombay is distinguished by a fountain and vases.

Assam has an imposing Durbar Hall mounted on a commanding plinth. Madras has achieved individuality by providing itself with the biggest and best lawn where lawns are good. Bengal has closely set tents of capacious make. The Army head-quarters have ordinary soldiers' tents set up with a precision that makes their very simplicity distinguished. The Foreign Office, the Southern and Northern Armies, and the Commander-in-Chief also have camps in this portion of the plain. Not far off an oasis of well watered green is the Polo ground, a splendid causeway. The King's Way leads for miles, the camps of the great Feudatory Princes which cluster around and beyond the Royal Camp, extending to the neighbourhood of the Amphitheatre where the Durbar will be held, and offering every imaginable variety of Hindu arch and Moslem minaret, with gardens, lawns and carving in wood, stone and stucco, typifying the art of every Indian State.

Triumphant arches dot themselves along the way until we emerge on the spacious manœuvre ground where fifty thousand troops are to assemble. Within the Durbar Amphitheatre work is going on quietly, but busily forward. The horse-shoe stand erected by Lord Curzon to seat three thousand Chiefs and spectators has been rebuilt on a wider area. With effective decoration in white plaster relief the long line of cupolas on the roof shine out in gold. On this stand the chivalry of Indian Chiefs, Durbarees and Veterans will assemble on the Durbar Day. Facing the open end of the stand is the principal new feature of the enclosure. It consists of a semi-circular mound, a third of a mile, from side to side covered from the centre now looks like sloping fields of ripening corn with neat hedges between. The yellow corn-fields change as one approaches them into blocks of pinewood benches and the hedges into broad alley ways separating the blocks from one another. Here sixty thousand spectators, including ten thousand picked soldiers from Northern and Southern Armies, will witness the Durbar. To compare big things with small the shape of the Amphitheatre is that of a platter composed of half of a small saucer and half of a large dinner plate attached by their fractured edges to one another. The spectators occupy the sloping sides of the saucer and the dinner plate. The troops have their stand in detachments in the flat portion of the plate. In the centre of the whole where the saucer and plate unite is a canopied dais where the King and the Queen can be seen by all and the Royal speech will be read. Behind the central dais is a somewhat similar structure of smaller build where Their Imperial Majesties will receive homage of the assembled Chiefs in the manner usual at Durbars. To the right of the Amphitheatre stretching away three miles to the river on the one side and seven miles to the Moghul tombs which break the line where the sky meets the plain on the other, will be the main bodies of the troops.

Three railways and converging roads connect the Army Camps with the Review Ground and the Amphitheatre. The route taken by the Royal carriages from the Circuit House to the Amphitheatre on the day of the Durbar will be lined by troops. Troops will also line the route of the procession on the day of the Royal entrance when His Majesty will detrain at a temporary station at the Selimgarh Bastion, and mount the horse on which he will lead the procession of Chiefs through the Fort round the Jumma Musjid and go through the Chandney Chowk to the Ridge. Here the procession will halt in a Royal Pandal, where in the presence of three thousand spectators, His Majesty will receive the Address of Welcome which the members of the Imperial Legislative Council will present. The procession will then reform and escort His Majesty to the tent.

Of the functions at Delhi the principal will be the Garden Party inside the Fort, where the wide space between the Dewani Khas and the river has been converted into a beautiful lawn. The People's Fete with fireworks takes place on the same evening outside the Fort. The Investiture and State Dinner and Reception will be held by His Majesty in the great pandal in the Royal Camps.

And what of the men behind the functions! A large white car purrs from time to time along the new made roads with the stalwart figure of Sir John Hewett, Chief Master of the Ceremonies, inside. Each camp has an officer in charge. There is a Central Committee, but the directing staffs are small. The work that has had to be done has been enormous, but it is now well in hand. Sites have been levelled and extensive services of water supply and sanitation laid on. Tents and buildings have been erected, roads and gardens built where none were before, Electric lighting, telegraphs, telephones and light railways have been brought into being. Catering upon a very large scale has been provided for, for the guests are to be done royally. Furnishing, decorating and upholstering have all been heavy tasks. The organising of the various functions has taken the best brains of India. Everything from house dusters to motor-cars has been thought of and procured. The resultant whole is a production of which the country may well be proud. As a loyal demonstration it has probably never been equalled in the world.

The Madras Casket.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The casket which is to be presented to the King Emperor on behalf of the Madras Corporation is of ivory, and takes the form of an oblong box resting on six ivory elephants in kneeling positions. On the four panels are beautifully carved views which are distributed as follows :—

In front the High Court buildings, and the Government House and the Banqueting Hall. On corresponding panels on the other side are the new Corporation buildings and the Senate House showing a portion of the Marina. On the remaining panels are the Victoria Technical Institute building, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Majesty when he visited this city as Prince of Wales, and the Victoria Town Hall. The cover is surmounted with a beautifully carved model of a lotus holding above it the Imperial Crown, and on this cover there also appears in front the Royal Coat of Arms, and the corresponding side the Coronation Coat of Arms. In addition to these Coats of Arms there are beautifully carved representations of goddesses, Saraswatty and Lakshmi. The hinges, lock and key are of silver, and the whole is highly polished and finished in perfect style. Each view is carved in one piece of ivory and not in sections, and the joinings of panels etc., are practically invisible. The casket was made at the School of Arts, Trivandrum, and is now on view at the Mount Road jewellers.

STONE THROWING AT A MOTOR-CAR.

Hindu Boy's Remarkable Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Major E. E. Waters, I.M.S., of Calcutta, was returning from Coinsurah last Sunday afternoon, with his wife in a motor-car, and, while passing Konnagore, a village three miles off Serampore, a stone was hurled at the car, slightly damaging it. Major Waters complained to the Serampore police about this, and also stated that a similar incident had occurred on the same day near this spot when a stone struck Mrs. Waters.

The police have arrested a boy aged about 11 years, near Konnagore. The boy, whose name is Satish, made a remarkable statement. He said he was the son of the late Mohini Chandra Das Gupta of Dacca. He had an elder brother and an uncle in Calcutta. He was familiar with Dharani Gupta and Nagen Gupta, accused in the Alipore Bomb Case, who were imprisoned with others. One of them was Asoke Nandy, who had been dead more than a year. Ullaskar Dutta, Khudiram and Asoke brought bombs to Dharani and Nagen Kaviraji medicine shop, and the police arrested them. Khudiram had been hanged. Nagen and Dharani had several friends. He knew some of them. He had heard they used to manufacture bombs. They had a jungle place cleared and walled up. Sometimes they made bombs in Nagen's shop. Many of those imprisoned were dying on account of the English not feeding them. This he heard at home.

The boy, Satish, was sent to the police lock-up pending further enquiries.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Case for Thirteenth Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Before the Special Tribunal, the defence of the eleventh accused having been closed, Mr. V. Ryru Nambiar opened the case for the thirteenth accused, Bande Mataram Subramanya Aiyar. In course of his opening address, he said that the prosecution case was that the accused belonged to Ettiyapuram and that he was present at the meeting in Tenkasi. Two witnesses were examined by the prosecution, namely the approver, Arumugam, and the eleventh prosecution witness. The latter did not corroborate the approver Armugam's statement. The prosecution admitted that nothing incriminating was found on the search of the house of this accused. He would call evidence to show that the accused's father never owned any lands in Ettiyapuram, neither had his family nor this accused ever lived in Ettiyapuram. On the other hand, they had always lived in Nambipuram. He wanted to prove this because the prosecution described him as one belonging to Ettiyapuram. Besides the accused selling a few copies of certain pamphlets at a meeting in Tenkasi, there was no evidence worth naming against his client.

After a few witnesses had been examined, the defence was closed and Mr. T. Prakaram opened the defence for the fourteenth accused when the court rose for the day.

HIGH COURT FOR DACCA.

European Issues a Circular Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

A European gentleman of Eastern Bengal and Assam has issued a circular letter asking the European community to mention the question of a separate High Court at Dacca, in their addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor during his approaching visit to Dibrugarh. The letter says that the present attitude of the Calcutta High Court no longer holds the confidence of the European community. By its constitution, it affords protection to a proportion of European barristers, judges, and a Court starting without any of the rulings which at present retard justice in Calcutta would be greatly to the advantage of the whole community, while, at the same time, it would go far to make the new province self-contained, as it should be, if real progress is to be made.

RIFLES ON THE FRONTIER.

Mohmand Headman to Start a Factory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

News from Peshawar says that one of the headmen of the Halimzai Mohmands, who is a dealer in arms and ammunition, has conceived an idea of starting a small rifle factory on the pattern of that which has been so successful in the Kohat Pass. He is collecting money for this purpose, and intends engaging skilled mistries. The number of the latter is however, limited, and the Pass Afridis may decline to lend their armourers to assist him. These men are thoroughly expert, many of them having learned their trade in the armourers' shops of Indian regiments. The factory in the Kohat Pass does a most flourishing business, some of the rifles turned out being models of neat workmanship though they usually fail in accuracy at long ranges.

News from Johannesburg states that owing to the drought, a shortage of water is threatened on the Witwatersrand. The Water Board has reduced the supply to the mines by thirty per cent., and to Johannesburg and the Reef municipalities by twenty per cent.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Gurkhas Take a Village.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRPO RIVER, Nov. 7.

News has come from Ledum that on the 6th instant, 200 Military Police, under Captain Dunbar, crossed the Sireng, cleared the barricades and there was no sign of the enemy. The road was good. One hundred rifles of the 2nd Gurkhas under Major Lindsay proceeded towards Kaking, the track being very difficult. After six hours' march, they crossed the Sidroong and entered the Galong territory. Finding the road covered with sharp stakes called *kanjies* and barricaded further, one mile east of a village, said to be called Kharan and having forty-six houses, they came up to a well-sited stockade on top of a precipitous path invisible ten yards off and defended by a stone chute and arrows. The party of Gurkhas, led by their British officers at once rushed it. Several men were swept off the path by the stones from the chute. One casualty occurred, a rifleman receiving a serious contusion. Forty men pushed on to the village, which was deserted, and burned it. The enemy were all around the picquet firing at them. Another village, the name of which is unknown, was visible south of Kharan. The Miri guide, who has visited the villages, states that Kaking is seven miles from Kharan, but that the Ledum-Kaking road passes through Kharan.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs to-day that the main Column moved to a camp on the Sirpo stream. Two parties were sent out on November 5th from the Ledum Column, one consisting of 200 Military Police crossed the Sireng River and proceeded three miles along the Kebang Road. No signs of the enemy and the road is easy and good. Another consisting of one hundred rifles of the 2nd Gurkhas proceeded along a very difficult track towards Kaking. After marching six hours the road was found to be barricaded with "panjis" (sharpened bamboo spikes). Further on one mile east of a village of four houses, whose name is said to be Kharan, they came on a stockade defended by a stone shoot and by the enemy armed with bows and arrows. The a was rushed, one Gurkha being severely bruished by stones. The village was found to be deserted. A Miri guide states that the Ledum Kaking Road passes through Karan and that Kaking is seven miles beyond Kharan. The health of the troops is good.

DELHI DURBAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Dates for Hockey and Football.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The following teams have so far entered for the Delhi Durbar Polo Tournament. Entries close on the 20th November :—19th Hussars, Inniskilling Dragoons, 17th Lancers, 13th Hussars, King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Cavalry, 9th Hudson's Horse the Palampur Team, Captain Barret's Scouts, Count Jean De Madres Tigers, Imperial Cadet Corps and Kishengarh, Golconda and Bhopal teams.

The Polo games will be played on 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th November, and on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th December.

The semi-finals on the 11th December.

Football dates are 27th, and 29th November; 1st December. Semi-final on 4th December, and final on 9th.

Hockey dates are November 28th, and 30th and December 2nd. Semi-finals on 5th December and finals on 14th.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RACE HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

An unusual matter came on for trial this afternoon before Mr. Hayes, the Amildar Magistrate of Bangalore Taluq, in which McQuade, the trainer, brought a charge of theft of five race horses valued at Rs. 20,000 against Mr. A. Rangaswamy and Mr. Thomas. The prosecution is at the instance of the police to whom McQuade complained that on the 16th September last the defendants entered his training stable at Whitefield without his consent and removed the horses to Bangalore. The racers had been left in his custody by the owner, Mr. Rungiah Gounden of Coonoor. The first accused is the owner's son and the second his agent. After the examination of one police witness the case was adjourned to the 11th instant, the accused being bailed at Rs. 1,000 each.

PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS' JUBILEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Celebrations in connection with the jubilee of the 1st P. V. Rifles, were continued yesterday. In the morning a Battalion Parade was held, and in the afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorary Colonel, reviewed the Corps on the volunteer ground. In the evening the Jubilee Ball was held at the Montgomery Hall, and was attended by over 700 guests. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, and he ball was pronounced a success and an enjoyable function.

POONA DIVISIONAL HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

The second semi-final game in the Poona Divisional Hockey Tournament between the 103rd Mahrattas, the winners of the Ahmednagar Brigade Section, and the 110th Mahrattas, the winners of the Belgaum Brigade Section, was played here this evening. The game, which was a fairly even one, ended in a win for the 103rd Mahrattas by four goals to two.

MADRAS GOVERNOR VISITS HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

His Excellency the Governor visited the High Court at 5 p. m. to-day and was shown round by the Judges. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Carmichael, Miss Carmichael and Miss Hamilton.

At a conference of the National Union of Public Health Authorities Dr. Armstrong of Newcastle declared that 500,000 cows in England were suffering from tuberculosis.

Expenses of the British Aerial League exceeded income last year by £31 6s. 4d., according to General Arbuthnot's statements at the annual meeting, but a better financial result is predicted for the next twelve months.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Widening Hornby Road.

The Roads Committee of the Bombay Corporation have submitted the following report with reference to the question of widening Hornby Road. The Corporation are aware that within the past few years the traffic along this road has very considerably increased owing to the erection of new buildings mostly used for shops and offices. Throughout the busy hours of the day rows of carriages are drawn up on either side of the road awaiting their owners. To meet this congestion of traffic the roadway should have been widened, whereas the space available for the increased vehicular traffic has been actually diminished since the electrification of the tramways. While the tracks were relaid their width was increased and the carriage way was encroached upon by nearly two feet and a-half. The allowance in European towns for a line of quick traffic is 8 feet. It is impossible for three lines of traffic to proceed along each side of the tram tracks on Hornby Road. It may be urged that the tram tracks can be utilised to a certain extent for relieving the other wheeled traffic, but that these tracks can be of little service for the purpose is manifest from the following particulars furnished by the Tramway Company :—"The average total number of cars that run each way per day along Hornby Road is 589 and as the average number of traffic hours is 19, the average number of cars each way per hour is 31. The maximum number of cars each way during the hours of busiest traffic (9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.) is 57 per hour." In view of these facts the Committee are of opinion that the carriage way on both sides of the tramway track should be widened. Following the European standard and making allowance of 1-6 for the overhang of tramway cars, a width of 25, between the tramway rails and the kerb-stones should suffice for three lines of traffic. As, however it is found on observation that drivers of carriages and carts generally leave their vehicles standing at an angle, and as the standard of driving prevailing in the city is such as to demand a more liberal allowance than that prevailing in Europe, the Committee consider that a sufficient margin should be allowed to admit of three lines of traffic on either side of the tram tracks. They, therefore, recommend with the concurrence of the Commissioner that the carriage way on either side of the road be widened as shown on the plan annexed, so as to give 28 feet between the tramway rails and the kerb-stones. This will reduce the width of the existing footways outside of the arcades by about 3 feet but still leave sufficient width for pedestrians and for accommodating the street lamps, telephones and trolly poles, etc. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 11,377, exclusive of the cost of altering and lowering the electric cables which will entail a further outlay of about Rs. 6,186. The Committee beg to recommend that the estimates be approved and that the Commissioner be authorised to carry out the work simultaneously with the work of removing the central tramway poles, if possible. If the work cannot be done simultaneously the tram standards may be placed on the positions they should occupy when the roadway is subsequently widened.

IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS FINANCES.

The Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the Government letter regarding financial assistance to be given to the Bombay Improvement Trust and the proposed amendments of the financial clauses of the Trust Act have submitted for approval the following draft representation to Government on the subject, through their President :—

With reference to your letter communicating a resolution regarding the financial assistance to be given to the Bombay Improvement Trust, I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to convey the thanks of the Corporation to His Excellency the Governor in Council for so effectually placing before the Government of India the claims for the Trust for assistance from the General Revenues. The Corporation are gratified not merely at the receipt of so considerable a subvention as 50 lakhs but by the recognition of the principle that the improvement of the City of Bombay is a matter of Imperial interest. Government have recognised the cordial manner in which the Corporation have met the proposals for the amendment of the Act, in order to place the Improvement Trust on a more assured financial foundation. I am, however, desired to point out that the alterations in the Act, to which the Corporation expressed their willingness to agree, though these affected their own financial interests, were, in addition to being subject to the general understanding of adequate financial assistance in the form of an assignment of revenue, in each case conditional upon a definite point. Thus the Corporation agreed to forego the interest payable to them under Section 68 of the Act on lands included in Schedule D, provided Government were willing to forego similar interest on lands included in Schedules C and E. The Corporation further agreed to the provision of the payment of 2 per cent. on the rateable value under section 72 of the Act being rendered obligatory instead of optional, on condition that the provisions of Section 73 were repealed. They again agreed to the amendment of Section 79 (3), on the distinct understanding that the Corporation became the ultimate reversionary heirs of the entire property and assets of the Trust with the exception of the lands specified in Schedules C and E. Government have agreed to the conditions attached to the first two of these amendments, but have expressed some doubt as to the expediency of the third proposal, on the ground that it raises issues of some complexity. I am desired to represent that there is no complexity in the proposal that the Corporation whose duty it will be to continue works for the improvement of the City even after the dissolution of the Trust, and out of the contributions of whose rate-payers, direct or indirect, the great bulk of the Trust's assets will have been built up, should be the reversionary heirs of these assets. I am further desired to draw the especial attention of Government to two considerations. Government recognise that should the Trust assets permit of this being done, the Corporation would have an equitable claim for reimbursement of the sums contributed by them to the Trust. Now these contributions will henceforth be so large in their annual amount that they will with a due allowance for interest, exceed any sum which the Trust's property can under any calculation be expected to be worth on the dissolution of that body. It would therefore appear both reasonable and equitable at once to admit a conclusion which, on the principle recognized by Government, will be ultimately inevitable. In the second place, in the Bill recently passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, it is provided by the Government of Bengal, presumably with the approval of the Government of India, that the Corporation shall ultimately succeed to the property and assets of the Improvement Trust. As was pointed out in my predecessor's letter of the 16th February 1911, the contribution by the local rate-payers in Bombay is far heavier than is proposed to be the case in Calcutta, and the claim of the Corporation as representatives of the rate-payers is by so much the stronger in the former City. Any difference of treatment would be invidious and could not be defended on any general principle. I am therefore desired to express the confident hope that, on further consideration, His Excellency in Council will agree with the views of the Corporation on this point. In conclusion, I am to express the further hope of the Corporation that Government will press for the assignment of special revenue to the Trust, whether in the form of a duty on cotton exported from Bombay, or in such other form as may be decided to be suitable, in the same prompt and effectual manner as marked their representation of the claims of the Trust to a special subvention from the Imperial Revenues.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The annual session of the District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Madras District, was held yesterday. The annual report, which was presented showed good progress in all directions. After other reports had been read, Mr. E. S. Fonseca, lay missionary, read a paper on "Work among the Depressed Eurasians." A discussion followed, and the Rev. Gopola Iyer regretted very much that many Indian Christians changed their names and costumes and tried their best to pass off as Eurasians.

The Chairman and the Rev. F. J. Kingham pleaded for sympathy on behalf of the depressed Eurasians.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

East Agripada Scheme.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee regarding East Agripada Improvement Scheme (No. XXXII) as revised.

The Board approved of the report in which was stated :—

By Trustees' Resolution, dated 5th May 1908, the Board finally sanctioned the original East Agripada Scheme, and the Scheme was submitted to Government for sanction on 18th June 1908. Government, however, on 31st August 1909, returned the Scheme to the Board for revision on the ground that it involved too heavy a loss. This Government letter was considered by the Board, and it was resolved on 7th September 1909 to refer the matter to the Improvements Committee.

The Scheme has since been reconsidered and so modified that the gross cost is reduced from 97 to 48 1-2 lakhs and the net cost from 57 to 27 1-2 lakhs. This has been effected mainly by giving up the Western Avenue 120' broad and confining the Scheme to the low-lying areas between the G. I. P. Railway and Ripon Road, thereby reducing its area from 501,000 to 276,000 square yards. The chief areas now excluded from the Scheme are :—(1) The area West of Ripon Road, (2) Fox Mall Estate, East of Parel Road, and (3.) Guzri Bazaar between the Railway and Parel Road. The first of these consists of Madanpura, one of the areas represented by the Commissioner under Section 24, with the land already acquired by or vested in the Trust to the north of it. There is no good reason for including the Trust's own land in the Scheme. It forms a separate compact block and has recently been filled in levelled and laid out by the Trust under the name of "The Central Agripada Estate." Madanpura to the South of this Estate is certainly in need of sanitary improvement; but the usual method of wholesale demolition and reconstruction would involve very heavy outlay and loss, and it is thought best to defer dealing with this area till the low-lying areas in the revised Scheme are reclaimed and made available for the people who must be dishoused when Madanpura is dealt with. Meanwhile it is hoped that some cheaper system of dealing with areas rendered insanitary by being overcrowded with overcrowded houses will have been discovered and made applicable to Bombay, e. g., the system of requiring owners of insanitary houses to make them sanitary within six months or demolish them, and the system of demolishing houses here and there to create open spaces for admission of more light and air to neighbouring houses, which are then made to bear a share of the cost of this operation in the shape of a betterment rate, as under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 in England. The second of the excluded areas mentioned is remote from the main scheme and consists mainly of an undeveloped Estate which is not in any way insanitary. Since the Municipal bye-laws were revised, there is not the same necessity that there was previously for the Trust to take up and develop open land for fear of its being rendered insanitary under the Municipal building regulations: and as it is doubtful whether the Trust would not lose by having this estate on their hands for a long time before they could dispose of it, there is no justification for including it in the Scheme. The Guzri Bazaar is a small isolated area and has been excluded on the same considerations that apply to Madanpura. The portion of it which will be required for the widening of the Parel Road, will probably be taken up under the set back sections of the Municipal Act. Along the fringe of the revised Scheme are several smaller areas which have now been excluded on similar considerations, the houses standing thereon not being so insanitary as to require immediate demolition.

The original scheme involved the acquisition of some 2 lakhs of square yards more than the revised Scheme including about 1 1-4 lakhs built on and 3-4 lakhs open land. Again while in the 2,468 one-room tenements included within the limits of the revised scheme 5,853 adults and 1,683 children, or, taking two children as one adult, 6,625 adults live, the population living in one-room tenements that would have been dishoused by the execution of the original scheme would have been probably four times that number.

The Committee in conclusion pointed out that while the total cost of the original scheme was 97 lakhs and that of the revised scheme was 48 1-2 lakhs the respective amounts of recoupment being 40 & 21 lakhs which showed a loss of 27 1-2 lakhs in the case of the revised and 57 lakhs in the case of the original scheme.

The Committee added :—The scheme depends for its finances on the proposed remission of interest under Sect on 68. The present value of the proposed concession amounts to about Rs. 41 lakhs, while the present value of the nets ultimate loss on the revised scheme is estimated at about Rs. 25 lakhs.

It was resolved to approve of the report and forward the revised scheme to Government for sanction.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. Amateur Open Championships.

The Amateur Open Lawn Tennis Championships which are held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in February, 1912, when gentlemen's singles and doubles will be contested. A point of special interest is that, although in former years, the championship could only be contested by members of the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, for the first time these events are open to all comers (amateurs) but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The events will be played on the made Lawn Tennis courts of the Bombay Gymkhana and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. Grass courts are not available for the Tournament. The tournament will commence on Monday the 26th February, 1912, and is estimated to last 10 days. The entrance fee for each of the events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the entrance application. Save as otherwise provided by the Committee the Laws and Regulations of the All England Lawn Tennis Association will apply to all matches in this Tournament. Each match will be decided by the best of three sets. There will be Championship Cups for both events. The names of the annual winner will be engraved on a silver plate attached to the plinths of the cups. In addition each of the winners will receive a prize of the value of not less than Rs. 75. If entries support it, 2nd and 3rd prizes will be awarded also. The Championship Cups may never be won outright and each year the holders, if they wish to defend their title, will be required to play through. The decision of the Committee in all matters connected with the Tournament will be final. A further notice stating last date for receipt of entries and also date and time of the draw will be published hereafter. The Tournament Committee is made up as follows:—E. Ferrers Nicholson, A. C. Rumboll, J. Stuart Milne, R. D. England, E. E. Savi, H. G. W. Meikle and M. Ferrers Nicholson, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Sore Throat.

The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm, and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold, a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chestcolds; requires but little hand-rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control. In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

AN EMPIRE BUILDER.

General Prendergast's Recollections.

Of the dwindling band of men who have helped to make the empire, says the "Morning Post," one of the most distinguished is General Sir Harry Prendergast, the conqueror of Burma, who celebrated on Oct. 15, the completion of his seventy-seventh year.

It is no small matter to have added to the British possessions a country larger than France, but this may be said to have been merely an incident of his life, which has been full of most romantic adventures. Entering the Military Service as far back as 1854, he served through the Persian war and soon afterwards in the Indian Mutiny, where he earned the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry in saving the life of a brother officer Lieut. Dew, being severely wounded in the affair, and escaping with his life almost by a miracle. He also served in the Abyssinian war and has since occupied high official positions in India, in which country, by the way, he was born.

A correspondent saw him a few days ago at his residence at Richmond, and found him in excellent health and spirits. It is difficult to imagine, in fact, that this alert and active officer, who looks as fit now as ever he did to command an expeditionary force, is within three years of four score. In reply to questions, he willingly gave some account of some of the events in which he has played a prominent part. "I am aware," he said, "speaking of Burma, that an attempt has been made to prove that King Theebaw was not the monster of iniquity he was said to be at the time the Indian Government determined on the expedition which put an end to his power. Well, it depends upon what sort of standard one has in one's mind. Judged by our European ideas, Theebaw was undoubtedly quite as black as he was painted, but if we look on him simply as an Oriental ruler, I am bound to say that the iniquities he perpetrated were not such as to cause any great astonishment to anyone acquainted with Eastern manners and customs. It is beyond doubt that in one day he caused no fewer than seventy or eighty members of the royal family to be massacred. But then this was strictly in accordance with the traditions of his position, and probably any one of his predecessors would have behaved exactly in the same way under similar circumstances. In order to understand the affair one must know something of Burmese politics. The massacre in question had nothing to do with religion, or with any promptings of revenge. It was strictly a measure of political precaution. In Burma, the people were always very loyal to the Crown but not necessarily to the individual who wore the crown. If his government became unpopular, it was sufficient for a member of the royal family to raise his standard, and he was always sure of a large following. One thing, therefore, the British annexation has secured to the people, and that is a settled Government. The country under our fostering care is most prosperous, and altogether it is a model province. But this was not accomplished all at once. The means at my disposal twenty-five years ago were insufficient to achieve such a result at the time."

"I remember as though it took place only the other day," continued the General, "the surrender of King Theebaw, his relatives, and the members of his Court. The day after the affair at Ava, when I disarmed his troops and occupied that fine old capital, I ascended the river to Mandalay, the modern capital. Three brigades of troops were directed to march on the palace, which was situated about three miles inland. The forces consisted largely of native Indian troops. A British political officer who was a personal friend of King Theebaw interviewed him in his palace on the first day, and at the urgent request of that officer, with a view to saving unnecessary bloodshed, I ordered all the troops to be withdrawn from the precincts of the palace with the exception of one brigade. The next day I went myself, accompanied by an interpreter, and saw King Theebaw. He sat on his throne under the awning of a verandah, surrounded by his ministers and his wives, Swopia Lot, Swopia Gale, and the Queen-Mother. I had with me twenty or thirty officers. The King did not ask me any question as to why we had invaded Burma. There was not a trace of fear or anger in his demeanour, but then, Orientals are not the sort of people to wear their heart upon their sleeve. He was perfectly cool and perfectly polite. The reasons for the invasion had been fully discussed in the correspondence that had taken place, and there was no necessity to go back upon that question. I informed him that it would be necessary for him to embark for India. In reply he urged that it was impossible for him to go at once, as he must make certain preparations. He suggested a delay of three months, which was refused; then he said he must have three weeks, and finding that was no good either he asked for three days. At length I took out my watch and said :—'I can give you only ten minutes.' I knew that prompt action was essential, for the force under my command was a comparatively small one, and if time were allowed him, Theebaw might raise a formidable force. Both Theebaw and his advisers saw that the game was up, and the latter became most deferential in their manner towards us. When any of them came into a room to speak to one of my Generals he came in on his knees, which, however, is an ordinary compliment in Burma, and involves no sense of degradation. The Burmese, by the way, are a most courteous and charming people. Their notions of etiquette are far stricter than our own. A son, for instance, never approaches his father save by crawling on his knees, although I am bound to say the same respect is not shown to mothers.

"Things have changed a little under British rule and the young people in particular try to imitate our more free and easy ways. In this they seek to imitate our high officials. A Chief Commissioner, for instance, will distribute the prizes at a school and will shake hands with the prizewinners. Sometimes one of the lads thereupon will go home and offer to shake hands with his father, who promptly administers a severe thrashing to him for his presumption. In such a case Burmese public opinion is undoubtedly on the side of the father. Well, to return to King Theebaw, whom I have kept waiting on his way to exile. I had taken the precaution to bring litters, thinking that if no more suitable means could be found, the King and his wives could be conveyed on these to the river steamer. In the coach-house of the palace were some magnificent chariots, one resplendent with gold and with seven roofs above it. Had things been propitious, I might have let the King go in this, but I found that fifty men could not move it. The only conveyances on the spot that were available were two little bullock carts. Having got these ready I returned to the King and a procession was then formed. I went in front with the Queen-Mother, and was followed by the military and political officers and the Queens Swopia Lot and Swopia Gale. As we passed the Great Hall, the Queen-Mother was alarmed at seeing the British troops. I assured her they were there in honour of the King, and she was reassured. The royal party marched between companies of British troops, who lined the roadway to the outer gate at the Palace. Here as many of the party as could be accommodated were placed in the bullock carts, the rest of the retinue marching in the rear on foot.

"In this way we reached the steamer on the Irrawaddy, and I received from the officer in command a receipt for one King, three Queens, one Prime Minister, three Councillors, and so many maids of honour or ladies in waiting. The party embarked on the steamer "Thooreah." It had three decks. On the upper deck were two companies of British soldiers; on the centre deck King Theebaw and his party were accommodated; and on the lower deck were a detachment of bluejackets. At Rangoon the party was transhipped on to an ocean steamship for conveyance to India. Theebaw went first to Madras, but he was afterwards transferred to the Fort of Ratnagherry, where there were fewer opportunities for intriguing than there were at an important capital. I forgot to mention that in my interview with the King, he asked me whether he might keep his ruby ring, to which I acceded. He then asked me if her Majesty might keep her diamonds, and to this also I agreed. My chief difficulties during the campaign was owing to an insufficiency of officers. The expeditionary force which took the Punjab was far better officered. You must remember that I had only 10,000 men, which presented about one man for every ten miles of country we annexed. And what we badly wanted was civilian staff to take over the government of the country. As it was I had no more than six civil officers with my force. However the deficiency has been repaired long since, and, as I have said Burma is now a model province. With regard to the ruby mines, they have never been extraordinarily productive. The profits amount to about £30,000. Under the new "regime," however, the industry has been relieved of an almost crushing burden. Formerly any diamond above a certain value became the Queen's property out and out, the finder getting nothing at all. On the smaller stones the Crown took a substantial royalty."

General Prendergast continues to take a keen interest in questions concerning the Army and Imperial defence generally. In particular he is an enthusiastic supporter of Lord Roberts's scheme of national service. He is also in favour of Army reform. The present shortage of officers he attributes partly to the fact that they are poorly paid as compared with men in other professions which require an equal amount of technical skill, and partly to our system of education in England, which he declares is radically bad. "Our general education is such," he says, "that lads cannot pass the examination at Sandhurst."

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

Further Scenes of Disorder.

There was a renewal of disorder in the Legislative Assembly on October 17, consequent upon the statements said to have been made by the Minister for Works (Mr. Griffith) with regard to certain Liberal designs on the State brickworks.

Mr. Griffith, in answer to Mr. Thomas, said he had not made the statement as reported. He was then heard to add something in an undertone. There was a murmur of voices in the Opposition benches.

The Speaker: The hon. member for Gough must withdraw his expression.

Mr. Thomas (in blank amazement): Why, what have I said?

The Speaker: The hon. member must withdraw the expression.

Mr. Thomas: I withdraw the expression, and I call your attention to the remark by the Minister for Work. "It is a lie."

Mr. Griffith: I said that the statement that I had alleged that Mr. Wade was in some way connected with the arrangement regarding the brickworks was a lie. I did not suggest that the hon. member for Gough was a liar.

The Speaker: When I was on my feet the hon. member for Parramatta said the Chair could never hear any remarks made from the other side of the House. The hon. member must withdraw that.

Mr. Moxham: I withdraw and apologise, but it is true all the same.

The Speaker: For the second time I call on the hon. member to withdraw and apologise.

M. Moxham: I withdraw and apologise.

The Speaker: No hon. member must speak while the Speaker is on his feet.

Mr. Moxham: I humbly withdraw and apologise.

The Speaker: Sergeant! Remove the hon. member.

Mr. Moxham (leaving amid cheers): Why, you are even blacker than you look! (Sensation).

The Speaker then ordered Mr. Moxham to be brought back into the Chamber. He had the words taken down, and called upon the Premier to move a resolution to meet the case.

The Premier (Mr. McGowen) said he did not wish to take any extreme course, but he begged leave to move that the remarks made by the member for Parramatta were very disorderly, that they should be absolutely withdrawn, and that an apology should be tendered to the House.

Mr. Levien: I would like to say a word.

The Speaker: Will the hon. member resume his seat.

Mr. Levien: Yes, certainly, like a lamb. Laughter.

Mr. Moxham said he admitted using the words, and he was perfectly satisfied to withdraw and apologise, but he wished to explain that he spoke under extreme provocation.

The Speaker: The hon. member must not attempt to justify himself.

Mr. Moxham then withdrew and apologised.

ATTEMPT TO LEGALISE THE TOTALISATOR.

Mr. Levien moved the second reading of the Bill to legalise the use of the totalisator on racecourses. He proposed that the Government should receive 5 per cent. of the investments for the benefit of charities.

The Premier said the Bill was outside the question of party politics. It should be approached from the view of right or wrong. The Bill proposed to use the machinery of government to foster gambling, to encourage speculation in a game of chance, and to obtain money without doing any work to obtain it. He had seen the totalisator at work in Brisbane, and was fully convinced that he had never seen so many young men and girls betting on the Randwick course as at present conducted. As far as New Zealand was concerned, he saw by the report before him that factories where women and girls were employed were regularly visited by agents of the totalisator.

Mr. Levien: That shows that the person who furnished the report is a rotter and a liar.

The debate was continued.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The annual dinner of London School of Tropical Medicine was held on Oct. 17, at Prince's Restaurant Piccadilly. Dr. M. Cameron Blair, senior sanitary officer, Northern Nigeria, was in the chair, and those present included Surg.-Gen. Sir James Porter, Medical Director-General of the Navy; Surg.-Gen. A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E., President of the Medical Board of the India Office; Sir Patrick Manson, Professor W. J Simpson, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. A. Alcock, C.I.E., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. C. G. Rawling, C.I.E., Dr. Rice, and Mr. Mickelli, C.M.G., secretary to the school.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Surg.-Gen. Branfoot proposed "The London School of Tropical Medicine," and recalled that its establishment in 1899 was due to the initiative of Mr. Chamberlain, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time, and whose withdrawal from active public life they all deplored. (Cheers.) The school, which had made steady progress since that time, and through which over 1,200 students had passed, had been of particular service to the members of the Indian and Colonial Services and of the Royal Navy. Its success had been due to hard work and zeal, and the results which had been achieved had been due, in a large degree, if not entirely to the efforts of Sir Patrick Manson. (Cheers.)

The chairman, in acknowledging the toast, said the extensions of premises in recent years at the School of Tropical Medicine were an indication of increasing demands and of readiness to meet them. But in spite of these extensions, much yet remained to be done, when the necessary money was forthcoming. More and more students in all parts of the world were coming to regard the London School of Tropical Medicine as their educational Mecca. (Cheers.)

Sir Patrick Manson, who was received with cheers, referred to the extension of the school's laboratories, which, he said, had been of enormous advantage, not only to the students, but to the teachers. In order to provide these laboratories they had put rather a strain on their funds and had had to diminish the amount of that residential accommodation which was such a distinctive feature of the school. It had been a subject of discussion among those responsible for the management of the school, whether an effort should not be made once more to increase this particular accommodation. The committee had decided that a school journal should be issued each session.

Sir J. Porter, in responding to the toast of "The Guests," proposed by Capt. A. W. Clarke, mentioned that progress was being made with the medical wing of the Naval University at Greenwich. The wheels of Government, he said, moved very slowly, but he had ascertained that the laboratories and other buildings which were required for present purposes would be completed by Dec. 31. Shortly after that they would have to make a beginning with the school. They would begin in an exceedingly small way, as the Treasury wished to be certain that they were starting what he had no doubt would prove to be a concern that would pay the country over and over again. They were beginning with two professors—those of hygiene and clinical pathology—and for the rest of their teaching they would look largely to the Dreadnought and the Tropical School of Medicine. He saw in this naval medical school an undertaking which was bound greatly to enhance the prestige of the Service, and he hoped that, as it developed, they would have a large body of men thoroughly versed in tropical medicine and not undistinguished disciples of their great master, Sir Patrick Manson. (Cheers.)

Sir Charles Assheton Smith was presented in mail week with the honorary freedom of the borough of Carnarvon, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the town on the occasion of the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

SORE THROAT.

Its Cause and Cure.

"Doctor, is there any danger of Diphtheria?"

That is the first question invariably put to the physician about every case of sore throat, proof of the ever-present fear of that terrible disease.

"Are you going to give a gargle, Doctor?" is the next question.

"Certainly not," says the modern physician. "As a famous throat specialist has recently written, 'gargling has long since been relegated to that oblivion which it richly deserves.' I am going to prescribe Wulfing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, which is the supreme, reliable remedy in all these cases, for it contains the most powerful germ-destroyer in the world."

The modern doctor will tell you that all forms of sore throat are due to germs. Formamint kills them all, and makes the throat strong and well.

The same is true of tonsillitis and the bad sore throat which accompanies influenza.

Formamint not only cures, but also prevents them. People subject to throat troubles, of which there is an epidemic in India just now, should suck a Formamint tablet occasionally, and so safeguard themselves against it.

Formamint will also prevent such infectious diseases as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Consumption, whose germs enter the body through the mouth and throat.

How certainly Formamint cures and prevents germ diseases, this case, recently reported in "The General Practitioner," vividly shows. Two children with Diphtheria were taken from home to a hospital where one died. The mother and another child who had slept in the same room with them got sore throat. *They were thus in obvious danger of Diphtheria.*

Formamint was immediately given to them and the other people in the house. The two sufferers got well in three days, and not one person in the whole house got Diphtheria.

Scores of similar cases, proving how Formamint both cures and prevents these germ diseases, can be quoted.

Over seven thousand doctors have testified to the value of Wulfing's Formamint, both as a cure for sore throat, mouth troubles, etc., and as a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc. Moreover, their testimony is corroborated by that of innumerable patients, amongst whom are many of the most distinguished men and women of the day.

For instance, Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song," writes:

"I find Wulfing's Formamint tablets very beneficial for the throat."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states, that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and sore throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

A FREE HAND-BOOK.

Wulfing's Formamint tablets are sucked like sweets, and have a pleasant and refreshing flavour. They can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars, in bottles containing fifty tablets. But as there are many worthless imitations about, you should be careful to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint—the only genuine kind.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, the manufacturers of Formamint will be pleased to send a free copy of a valuable hand-book, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat."

This interesting work, by a London physician, tells you all about Sore Throat, Diphtheria and other infectious diseases. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To make sure of securing a copy you should write at once to Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), P. O. Box 226, Bombay.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Balkan Princess."

THE Bandmann Opera Company made its first appearance at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, last evening and received a very hearty welcome after its long absence from the city, from an audience, which literally crowded every part of the house. It was a particularly interesting evening for more reasons than one. In the first place the piece the "Balkan Princess" is a London success which was being produced in Bombay for the first time, and secondly there were some notable changes in the company, especially the engagement of Miss Madge Vincent, a sister of the better-known Ruth Vincent. There were also however some of the most popular of Bombay's stage favourites of the past are still with the Company, and it will be good news to the play-goers of the city that others may be expected to reappear in the course of a few days.

The "Balkan Princess" itself was given a most favourable reception. Except for two or three numbers one can hardly say that the music is specially attractive, but in other ways it provides compensation and is on the whole a thoroughly interesting and amusing piece. One is, for instance, struck with its spectacular effects. The setting of the three scenes are in each instance more than ordinarily beautiful, and the producers have taken full advantage of the opportunity of Balkan surroundings to fill the piece with picturesquely dressed figures. The plot is interesting, and contains plenty of incident. It is scarcely necessary to describe it in detail, but it deals principally with a Balkan Princess who has a deadly family feud, with the man she falls in love with, and also with the adventures of a society burglar, who succeeds in palming himself off in the palace as a prince. He is accompanied by a comedian, who, rarely lets him out of sight, and who gives the new comedian of the Bandmann Company constant opportunities of making himself exquisitely funny. Everyone was thoroughly pleased with Mr. Bobby Roberts who was dryness and drollery itself. Mr. A.E. Frith, who is an old favourite, also gave an exceedingly funny performance as the waiter, and his topical song in the last act was loudly applauded at the close of every verse.

The principal male part was very well taken by another newcomer, Mr. T. C. Maxwell. He is endowed with a fine stage presence in addition to a good baritone voice, and played with an admirable conception of the part of the lover while his two songs, "Woman" and "A Song of the Day," were given in the best style; and earned well deserved encores. Miss Madge Vincent, it is hardly necessary to say, is a singer of first-rate ability, and it would have been difficult to better her performance as the Princess. Her duet at the dinner table with Mr. Maxwell was very fine indeed, Miss Dorothea Temple, as the Royal Charlady, gave a most spirited rendering of her part. Her singing and dancing with Blatz being one of the features of the evening. Mr. James McGrath should also be mentioned for his very acceptable rendering of the part of the sham prince and particularly there must not be forgotten the clever dancing of a quartette of ladies, led by Miss Annie Romaine.

Altogether "The Balkan Princess," may be accounted a complete success, and its repetition will be anticipated with pleasure. This evening the company will play another piece which is new to Bombay, "The Quaker Girl."

"THE FOLLIES."

At the Empire Theatre, Bombay, last night "The Follies" gave another clever and interesting entertainment when the artistic and versatile merits of the company were once more appreciated by a fair house. The first part of the programme was, as usual, made up of vocal and humorous items. Miss Cissie Harcourt in "Santa Fe" with an accompanying dance was applauded for her dainty turn and Reggie Mountfield with a piano was—well as good as Reggie Mountfield can be with a piano, and that is saying a great deal. Miss Elsie Redfern's sweet soprano voice was heard to advantage in "My Moon", Mr. Clifton Yates's fine rendering of "Glorious Devon" brought the house down and Miss Marie Mansfield gave a repetition of her clever plagiarisms of famous actors and actresses. Fred Daniels, the comedian of the company, and four of the gentlemen "Follies," in a "ballad" descriptive of the advantages of living in the days of Richard I, supplied the lighter part of this part of the programme which was brought to an end by two of Mr. Pelissier's potted plays which were characteristically ludicrous and satirical.

The second part of the programme was a burlesque of an old time music hall. All the features and turns of the Music Hall at home, as it used to be before the new regime lately introduced at the Coliseum, Palace and Hippodrome, were reproduced with that spice of humour which stamps all Mr. Pellisier's original productions. All the members of the company gave turns, in which being backed up by the "audience" (on the stage), they were successful. The "Follies" have learned the art introduced by Mr. Pelissier, of satirising without malice, and all who attended the Empire theatre last night went away well satisfied with the fare provided.

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LEGENDS OF CHURCH-BELLS.

Stories of Myth and Truth.

The booming of some deep-toned bell is a sound which must inevitably take one's thoughts back to the dim recesses of the past. One wonders upon what great occasions of solemnity or festivity, the same measured tones have filled the air, borne afar on the wind, swelling and dying away, tolling the passing of the mighty dead, calling the people to arms, announcing with joyous peal some victory, some great national event. Legendary lore is filled with strange stories of bells, many of them a peculiar mingling of myth and truth.

Within the last century a spot at Brenckburne in Northumberland, used to be pointed out by old people, who said they had been told when they were young that a great treasure had been buried there. When at last this "treasure" was exhumed it proved to be the fragments of the bell of the priory church, which stood in ruins near by. According to the legend—and it is one which may well be true—the bell's last resting-place can be thus accounted for. A party of moss-trooping Scots, bent on plunder, were seeking far and wide to discover the priory. But it lay in a cleft between the wooded banks of the Coquet, concealed from view from the higher lands about it. The moss-troopers, exceedingly wroth, at last gave up the search in dispair, and the monks, deeming themselves safe at last, by way of thanksgiving for their deliverance, rang a peal upon the bell. Unluckily the sound of the bell reached the Scots in the forests above, and with this as guide they found the priory, which they sacked and burned. The priory bell presumably fell to the ground during the conflagration, and was eventually buried.

THE DEUM IN CATHEDRAL TOWER.

To this day the choristers of Durham Cathedral ascend the tower, on the eve of the feast of Corpus Christi, and sing the Te Deum. This ceremony is in commemoration of the marvellous extinguishing of a fire on that night, in the year 1429, four hundred and eighty-three years ago. At midnight the monks were at prayer, when the belfry was struck by lightning and set on fire. All night the flames raged, and until the middle of the following day. But for all that the tower escaped serious injury, and the bells were not damaged at all. These bells are not the same as those which now call the inhabitants of the city to worship, for in the registry of the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, which records the burial of one Thomas Bartlet in 1632, a note is added to the effect that "thys man did caste the abbey bells the summer before he dyed."

Buried somewhere beneath the soil of the graveyard of Etchingham church, in Sussex, lies, according to the legend a peal of bells intended once upon a time for the tower, which still has only a single bell to call the faithful to prayer. As far as can be ascertained the story is as follows. In the early middle ages, when the church could be approached by water as well as by land, a certain valiant knight wished to present to it a peal of bells. These bells were cast at a foundry many miles away, and brought to the church by water. They arrived in safety, but through carelessness, or inadvertence, they were allowed to slide to one side of the boat during unlading, and in a few moments the vessel listed over and sank, depositing the bells in the mud at the bottom of the canal, where they are to this day. When he heard of this the donor made a "vow, enchantment, or spell," saying that Etchingham Church should never have more than one bell until the peal he had given was dragged from the bottom by a team of four milk-white oxen. The white oxen do not appear to have been forthcoming and in later times the canal was filled in. The peculiar fact is that the church is still only possessed of one bell.

Old bells bore many quaint legends graven upon them such as ejaculations and prayers, and sometimes quite a little history as in the case of the great bell in Glasgow Cathedral, which bears the following inscription:—"In the year of grace 1583, Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the Reformed Religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland, for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their Cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom: Me audito, venias, doctrinam sanctam ut discas, and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unhesded time. One hundred and ninety-five years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and careless men. In the year 1790 I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader! thou also shalt know a resurrection, may it be to eternal life!"

TUDOR VANDALISM.

Henry VIII. looked upon bells as a useful means of addition to his income, and nothing more, and owing to his vandalism in this direction, many valuable and beautiful old bells disappeared with other church property, to be sold for their value as metal. Many curious things happened when these bells were removed which gave rise to innumerable legends. At Lynn and at Yarmouth ships carrying bells to foreign ports foundered and sank, and the wrecking of a vessel carrying fourteen of the bells of Jersey at the entrance of St. Malo harbour gave rise to the legend that when the wind blows the drowned bells are pealing. Sir Miles Partridge, who won the Jesus Bells of St. Paul's from King Henry when playing at dice, was shortly after hanged on Tower Hill, and, perhaps most remarkable of all, a certain Bishop of Bangor, who having sold the bells of his Cathedral, went to see them shipped, was forthwith stricken with blindness.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PRESENT PARIS FASHIONS.

No matter where one goes in Paris just now, says a correspondent in mail week, clothes are interesting, as the Parisians are quickly trooping back from the country, and they at once turn their minds to the all-absorbing question of new winter costumes and hats. The Rue de la Paix is packed with motor-cars every afternoon, which line the footpaths' edges while their owners are in the dressmaker's fitting or choosing gowns or in the milliner's trying on innumerable hats. How exciting it all is the "revenue" will tell you, for every one is in such a desperate hurry to get new things that it is impossible to "contenter tout le monde."

A PASSING FASHION.

The soft white hat has almost run its course, and at a Rue de la Paix dressmaker's the other day, when the rooms were full to discomfort with smartly-dressed women, I did not see one squash hat. The majority were wearing black velvet shapes with wide brims and flat crowns, the only trimming being a tuft of marabout, a band of ermine with the little head as a finishing point, or a big flat bow of white peau de soie. One girl, a very pretty, picturesque person, had a black velvet hood with edging of fur, lace lining and tuft of baby roses where the strings tied but she was a good deal remarked and very few Society women would recognise the style as one to adopt. A charmingly pretty woman, with fair, fluffy hair, was dressed in black Liberty, with a priceless collar and revers of filet lace, and a tall-crowned white hat of ostrich feathers, lined under the narrow brim with black velvet. Her coat was long and cut straight, slightly sack, and the skirt was distinctly tight. Another woman wore a long blue ratine coat with the sleeves and shoulders—indeed, almost all the upper body part—in beige ratine. The effect was singular—rather too much so, in fact.

A FEW OF THE MODELS.

Among the many beautiful models which were chosen was a lavender satin simply draped about the figure and cut with a low V decollete (outlined by tiny mauve buttons), and a sash of crimson velvet. The shot taffetas were also charming, trimmed with ruches in the same material. The tailormades were chiefly in ratine, with weird trimmings of buttons, braids, sashes, etc., so cleverly placed as to be quite indescribable. As a matter of fact, there are still women—and very well-dressed ones, too—who prefer the classic tailor to the fantastic one, and although the demi-tailleur is at its best chez the couturiers, the tweed coat and skirt loses its trimness outside the severe surroundings of the strictly manlike tailor-shop. But this is a diversion—let me return to the models at the dressmakers. Fuchsia shades are much favoured, and there was an afternoon dress in fuchsia satin, veiled with a much-cut-about tunic of blue chiffon embroidered in rich fuchsia tones, which looked charming. The tunics are so different from those of last year that they deserve another name, only no one can find one. This dress, for instance, had a pointed drapery which fell in a tasselled end to the feet on one side, and was carried up the dress and over the shoulder, to be caught into the waist behind, on the other, thus leaving the satin on one side of the skirt bare, but for the long ends of an embroidered blue sash, which was carried in folds round the waist. Long sleeves marked this dress as they did most afternoon gowns, and they are not only practical for winter, but becoming. The shoulders were seamless, and the lower sleeve was joined on half-way down the upper arm. Another scheme of tunics was in grey, simple grey, chiffon which showed at least four different draperies, all of the tunic kind, but all so arranged as to fall softly and flat over an under-dress of grey Liberty. The only note of colour on this dress was a vivid cherry velvet ceinture embroidered in grey beads. Violet gowns were popular, as, indeed, they are everywhere, and navy-blue, trimmed with violet, is a favourite combination. Very little width is given in the dresses themselves, but the draperies give them an apparent fulness.

THE CLOCHE SKIRT.

One tailor-dressmaker in Paris is working hard to introduce the cloche skirt, but will he succeed! One is inclined to think not—not yet, at any rate. We are so used to the slim silhouette that the full skirt looks impossible—so heavy, so clumsy, so altogether dowdy. It may come back in time, but no one wants it yet. In soft silken stuffs, yes, perhaps, but not in tweed or velvet walking.

HAT TRIMMINGS.

The milliners really dislike ostrich feathers and aigrettes. They are tired of them, and their workgirls pine to make other trimmings. Therefore, we are now getting some new kinds of wings. Some are made in plush and edged with marabout, others in ermine, chinchilla, sealskin, or any other short-haired fur. They are then embroidered in silks of brilliant colours, or beads of glowing hue, and they trim those high-crowned, narrow-brimmed hats most successfully. I saw one in black velvet with ermine wings on either side, posed from the front, and embroidered from the bottom to the top of the upper half with coral beads. A grey hat had chinchilla (imitation) embroidered in violet silks, a sealskin had golden browns, and so on, quite charming, all of them.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 21st October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs. for week ending 21st Oct. 1911				
G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System...	2791·34	1162700	15839648	17002348
A.-D.-O. Ry.....	125·66	40900	551267	592167
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5000	51844	56844
Total...	2957·29	1208600	16442759	17651359
Earningge for corresps. 7 days ending 21st Oct.1910				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System ...	2783·93	1106117	14397368	15503485
A.-D.-O. Ry. ...	125·66	34542	450716	485258
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	2251	34221	36472
Total ...	2949·88	1142910	14882305	16025215
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg.I.M. R.System	+ 7·41	+ 56583	1442280	1498863
A.D.O.R.	.....	+ 6358	+100561	+106900
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 2749	+ 17623	+ 20372

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Aug.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st October on 504·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (

BY THE WAY.

THE "HAWARDEN KITE"

Among the journalistic "scoops" which "An Old Hand" recalls was the publication in 1885 of what came to be afterwards familiarly known as the "Hawarden Kite." This was the announcement that Mr. Gladstone was prepared to produce a scheme to settle the Irish question. It is described by Lord Morley in his Life of the statesman. The writer tells exactly how the "Hawarden Kite" originated. The late Sir Wemyss Reid became possessed of Mr. Gladstone's intention through an authority that he could not doubt. He came from Leeds to London, and hurried to Fleet-street to have a consultation with the late Mr. James Walker, of the "Glasgow Herald," and "An Old Hand" was present. It was decided there and then to issue a paragraph describing succinctly but definitely Mr. Gladstone's proposals. Sir Wemyss Reid dictated the paragraph from notes he had in his pocket. The paragraph was at first intended to be exclusively for publication in the "Glasgow Herald" and "Leeds Mercury," but after some consideration it was resolved to give it to the "Standard." "That explains," says "An Old Hand," "how the information came to appear in the London paper. Lord Morley's phrase "extraordinary commotion" is not an exaggeration."

FAT BOY OF PYE CORNER.

A recent reference in a home paper to the "Boy of Panyer Alley" reminds a correspondent that there is another historic figure of a boy in London, known as the "Fat Boy of Pye Corner." It was at Pye Corner (so called, perhaps, because of the cookshops which here abounded) that the Great Fire of 1666 was stopped in its northward march, by the blowing up of houses. The old inscription which once existed on the figure explained that it was "in memory put up of the late Fire of London, occasioned by the sin of gluttony." The figure has been preserved amidst the wholesale sweeping away of old landmarks in this district, and you may see it to-day standing in a niche above the door of a new building on the corner of Cock-lane (the old Pye Corner), opposite St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Strangely enough, there is no inscription nowadays to explain to passers-by the meaning of the point effigy.

OPENING OF THE SHOOTING STAR SEASON.

November, which gives us the Leonid and Andromedid meteors, is the month par excellence for shooting-stars, but the latter half of October, occasionally provides some worthy pioneers of more famous meteoric systems. Between to-night and the end of this week, the earth is passing across the orbit of the Orionids, and in all probability we shall sweep up from space many thousands of the meteors which fail to keep clear of our atmospheric envelope. Those that enter our atmosphere during the night will, provided they are sufficiently big, flash across the sky as "shooting-stars," rendered incandescent by friction with the aerial obstruction, and leave phosphorescent streaks in their rear. They should be looked for in the Milky Way.

P. O. SAVINGS BANK JUBILEE.

The celebration of the jubilee of the Post Office Savings Bank takes place in the Great Hall of the Guildhall early this month. Invitations will be issued to only about 50 per cent. of the Bank staff, which will allow space for the representatives of other Government Departments associated with the Post Office and a number of leading citizens. Numerous objects of interest in connection with the development of the Savings Bank will be exhibited, including the first ledger and papers connected with the early days of the Bank. The Lord Mayor will receive the guests in the Great Hall, and a concert and dancing will follow. An effort is being made to secure the attendance of as many former Postmasters-General as possible.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON ON PARNELL.

Mr. Frederic Harrison was a strong supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, but, in his "Autobiographic Memoirs," he speaks out very strongly in more than one place against Parnell. He describes him as having ruined the Irish cause by "his selfish passion and insolent pride": When Mr. Parnell suddenly turned round on Mr. Gladstone and the whole body of Home Rulers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, insulting them with foul calumnies, and behaving like a detected conspirator at bay, he finally forfeited all claim to be regarded as a statesman or a patriot. He proved that his whole career had been inspired by personal ambition, insolence, and arrogance. And if the cause of Irish nationality has had to be thrust back for a whole generation, the reason is that it was ruined by one who, in spite of all his extraordinary strength of character, and his tactical genius, was at heart an unscrupulous and selfish partisan. Writing in April last, Mr. Harrison thinks he can hardly live to see peace restored between the two islands; but events have been moving rapidly of late, and we trust he may be mistaken.

LAVENDER GROWING.

Among the topics dealt with in the latest "Journal of the Board of Agriculture" is lavender-growing in England. It may not be generally known that the principal lavender plantations are to be found in the neighbourhood of Mitcham, Carshalton, and Beddington, in Surrey, and at Hitchin and Canterbury. At each of these places the industry has been carried on for many years, and a local reputation for their lavender production has been established, which is no doubt a valuable asset. Recently its cultivation has been extended to Dorsetshire, where a somewhat large area at Broadstone has been devoted to it in conjunction with some other similar plants.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The lavender plant, one is informed, is probably more dependent on climate than soil. It is successfully grown at Hitchin on a light gravely sub-soil. Lavender is indigenous on the hills bordering on the Mediterranean, and conditions which closely reproduce those of its native habitat are necessary for its successful cultivation. As regards soil, good natural drainage, a light, fairly rich soil, and a warm position are essential, while a mild winter, with a low rainfall, followed by a warm, dry summer favours a good crop and, what is equally important, a high-quality oil.

THE HISTORY OF FOOTBALL.

[illegible]n was football first played in this country? [illegible] Philadelphia Record," in an interesting article [illegible] football, sets out to answer this question: [illegible]rby, England, football was played as the [illegible]rial of a great rejoicing for a signal victo[illegible]y [illegible]d over the Roman legions in the third century. [illegible]hester the first football used in an annual game [illegible]aid to have been a Dane's head. In the Isle of [illegible]urbeck, the free quarrymen have from time immemorial perpetuated their claim to a piece of land by kicking a football across it, in accordance with the quaint old tenure of the original grant. The football bobbed up serenely during the reign of Edward III. of England when in 1349, the game was prohibited by public edict, because it diverted time and attention from the more martial and patriotic exercise of those feudal times, such as archery and wrestling. This, as far as it is known, was the first mention of the game by the popular name it bears now Edward II., however had previously forbidden struggles over "grosses pelotes" (big balls) and Henry IV. and Henry VIII. also legislated against football as a bad thing for the "dear people." It seems that even Shakespeare attacked the game, although the closest student of that poet may find it difficult to find the passage in "King Lear" in which reference is made to a "base football player."

A PATRON SAINT.

Footballers may also be interested to hear that the game has a patron saint: Although it is not generally known, the football has a patron saint. In 1520, a boy named Hugh, who was one of the champions of his day, had the misfortune to kick a ball through the window of a Jew's house. Whether the ball struck the man or any member of his family is not known, but certain it is he was very much incensed about the affair. Determined on revenge, he enticed the unsuspecting Hugh into his home and plunged a knife in the youth's back. The English people were very much cut up about the loss of their champion, albeit not as much cut up as Hugh. They severely punished his slayer, made the young football player a saint, and gave him big and expensive funeral. They even wrote verses; bad verses, but still verses, describing the virtues of "sweet Sir Hugh" and his prowess as a football player. Football was forbidden in Elizabeth's reign under pain of imprisonment, the reason being the extreme brutality of the game, one is told. And James I. debarred 'all rough and violent exercises like football" from his Court. In spite, however, of the prohibition against the game, the London apprentices often kicked a football about the streets to keep themselves warm in winter, and it is on record that in the severe frost of 1665, the London streets were 'full of football's."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

POSSIBLE LIFE OF MEREDITH.

One wishes that the rumour that Mr. Morley—let us continue to call him so—is to write the life of Meredith were not too good to be true. No one could do the work better, and a titlepage presenting a life of Meredith by the author of the "Life of Gladstone" would have something of the appeal to the imagination which the title-page—to which no book ever corresponded—has, "Venise aw Dix-huitieme Siecle, par Theophile Gautier." It was whispered, however, at the time of the novelist's death that he had forbidden the writing of any biography, and if so it is little likely that his wishes in this respect will be crossed by one of his dearest and most intimate friends.

A PERMISSIBLE VETO?

It is a question, however, worth asking, whether men of the eminence of Meredith are entitled to lay down such vetoes. The curiosity which posterity has about those who have built up its great imaginative works seems quite as legitimate curiosity. The authentic picture of the character and career of a great man is of interest not only to the psychologist, but also to the critic of the Sainte-Beuve school, who uses personal traits to throw light upon the published work, while the example of one who, like Meredith, fought his uphill way so gallantly, never trucking for popularity nor giving less than his best and who won the shining tableland at last, would be a valuable possession for posterity, and would nerve many a poor scrivener of genius during his years of obscure struggle. Whether, however, great writers are entitled or not to prohibit their lives being written, it is certain they are very unwise in doing so. The prohibition is never effective. It does not secure that they will not be written; it only secures that they will not be written by those who are best qualified to do so. The task is undertaken, sooner or later, by someone who has, perhaps, had no personal acquaintance with his subject, who has not, at any rate, access to the private documents necessary, and whose picture accordingly will be at the best defective, and probably seriously untrue, as well. Nevertheless there always have been and probably always will be men willing to run those risks, and their motives are, no doubt, various. Some of them are, men of the sort who are very common in the rank and file of life, who find themselves profoundly uninteresting to themselves and have no conception that they can be of interest to others. They are like that bird which furnishes a fine simile in "The Dynasts," which, being blind, has no enjoyment of the brilliant plumage which all who see it are admiring. Some are profoundly impressed with the inadequacy of any biography to perpetuate any true picture of the character of its subject, and as to the utility of a record of the facts of their career are as sceptical as Mr. De Morgan, who besought his interviewer to invent the necessary facts for himself—"What earthly use is a substratum of fact?" In the case of Meredith, if he was a case, there may have been a touch of the weariness of old age. "Why will they not leave me alone?" he said of the curiosity about him while he lived, and he perhaps wished, people to leave his memory alone when he was dead.

MR. HARDY AND WESSEX NOVELS.

Mr. Hardy has been writing to a friend—in answer, no doubt, to an inquiry as to the prefaces to the impending American edition of his works—that he is no longer sufficiently interested in the Wessex novels to take much trouble about them. It will prove a comfortable word to owners of the last complete Hardy who have been afraid that the new issue would antiquate their edition, and it indicates upon the part of the novelist an easily explicable state of mind. He has read and reread his own books so often that, although they continue to interest him, they do not do so sufficiently for him to take much trouble about them. In this respect Mr. Hardy may be said to stand between two extremes. One extreme is that of those—and they are to be found in all the arts—who, once having finished a work, can no longer bear the sight of it. Thus the story is told of an architect who, having to the praise of his fellow-citizens, finished a public building, migrated elsewhere that he might never have the torment of looking upon it again. Similarly there is in Anatole France's "Le Lys Rouge" a sculptor who, when it is pointed out that he has no works of his own, justifies the fact by asking "Do you imagine that it would be a pleasure to me to live among my own works? I know them far too well; they bore me." France is himself an instance in literature. A friend to whom he had pointed out that he never read the works produced in his own time suggested that he must except his own, but France roundly declared that not only did he not read his own books, but that he did not even have copies of them. "No," he said, "what a man has built himself—even supposing it to be a palace—he knows so well that he cannot endure the sight of it. I could not bear to have my own book in my hands. Why should I look at them?" The opposite extreme of those who read no books but their own is probably commoner. Thus Loti, when, in his discourse of reception into the Academy, he uttered the historic "Je ne lis jamais" made, no doubt, a mental reservation in favour of "Pecheur d'Islande" and the rest of the series. Wordsworth is an instance nearer home. Indeed the conception of Wordsworth sitting in a library crowded with the best books in the world, reading a volume of his own, is oddly in keeping with an anecdote of Hazlitt's. Hazlitt tells us that at the time when the whole reading world was in a state of enthusiasm over "Reb Roy" Wordsworth entered a company where that novel was being discussed, saw a verse of his own on the title-page, and, taking down his volume from the shelf, read aloud, with manifest complacency, the whole poem (it runs to twenty-nine stanzas), then walked away, "taking," says Hazlitt, "no more notice of Rob Roy than if there had been no such person, nor of the new novel than if it had not been written by its renowned author." There may be more than one who has been apt to think in Sainte-Beuve's remark that "great authors, once they have attained renown, read their own books, and no books but their own."

TYPES OF SHORT STORIES.

There are many who will give only a qualified assent to the contention of Mr. Wells in a recent preface that a short story may, equally successfully, conform to whatever type its author chooses. It seems indeed inherently reasonable. It is not obvious why the domain of the short story should be, more than any other province in literature, subject to the principle "heis koiranos estio," and if the Racinian play-structure does not dominate the drama, nor the Petrarchan rhyme-scheme the sonnet, why should the Maupassant pattern dominate the tale? As a matter of fact no reader feels that he has much to complain of if a story has a "kick in every line" and a continuous flow of interest. That sort of tale is especially a favourite with magazine readers, who know that even if they are interrupted before they reach the end, they will have been pleasantly entertained in the meantime. Nevertheless that type of story in which the interest is almost equally distributed throughout the whole stands in contrast to another in which the reader is carried along chiefly by the swiftness of a narrative stripped of every superfluity and in which the interest is concentrated in brief surprises at intervals, or, better still, is concentrated in one terminal surprise. This is what is generally spoken of as the Maupassant type, and rightly so, because although Maupassant followed various types his best stories are composed upon that principle. Now the two types are incapable of being combined, and since choice must be made between them it ought to be for the latter. The surprise seems a mere trick, but it would seem to be the only means yet discovered by which to compensate for the shortness of the story and to give it a vividness that will enable it to make upon the mind an impression as deep as a full-length fiction. The surprise serves as a sort of flashlight to imprint a very clear image, and is all the more efficacious when used, as by Maupassant, to exhibit aspects of human nature which raise abstract questions.

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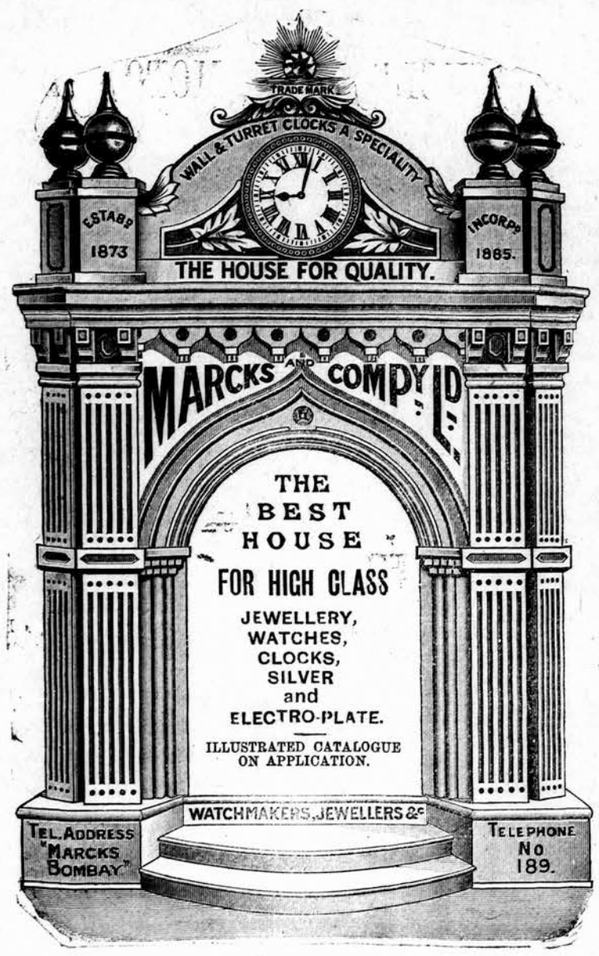

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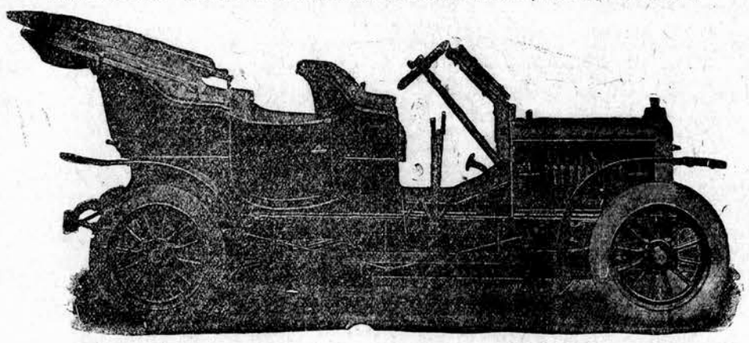

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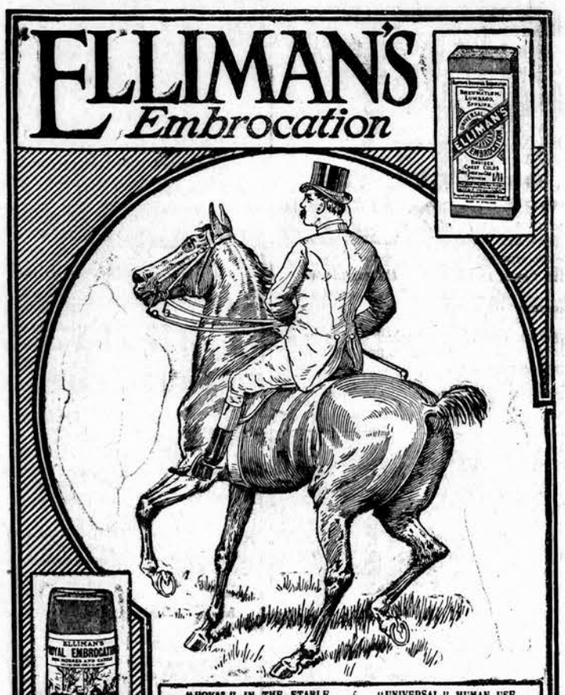

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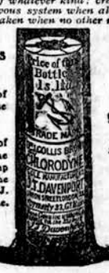

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully,—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

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